

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

RCA 90149

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.5)

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/US00/17475

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
26 June 2000 (26.06.00)

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
05 October 1999 (05.10.99)

TITLE OF INVENTION

MESSAGING SERVICES FOR A DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LOOP

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

John William Richardson and Kumar Ramaswamy

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (24) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☒ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter 2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
20. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
21. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
22. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
23. ☒ Other items or information:

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EXPRESS MAIL LABEL No. EV 025962883US

DATE: April 2, 2002

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.5) <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">90/089714</div>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">PCT/US00/17475</div>		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER <div style="font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">RCA 90149</div>	
24. The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) : <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1040.00 </div> <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890.00 </div> <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$740.00 </div> <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$710.00 </div> <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00 </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px; text-align: right;"> ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = </div>				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> \$0.00 </div>	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	10 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0.00	
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$0.00	
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				\$0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$890.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27). The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				\$0.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$890.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).				\$0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$890.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				\$40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$930.00	
				Amount to be: refunded	\$
				charged	\$
a. <input type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 07-0832 in the amount of \$930.00 to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 07-0832 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. d. <input type="checkbox"/> Fees are to be charged to a credit card. WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:					
Mr. Joseph S. Tripoli Patent Operations THOMSON multimedia Licensing Inc. PO Box 5312 Princeton, New Jersey 08540 US			<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;"> </div> SIGNATURE <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">FRANK Y. LIAO</div> NAME <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">40,065</div> REGISTRATION NUMBER <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">4/2/02</div> DATE		

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : John William Richardson and Kumar Ramaswamy
Filed : Herewith
For : MESSAGING SERVICES FOR A DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER
LOOP

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In the US national phase application of PCT/US00/17475 filed
herewith, please enter the following amendments:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

On Page 1, line 2, please insert the following paragraph:

--This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 365 of
International Application PCT/US00/17475, filed June 26, 2000, which was
published in accordance with PCT Article 21(2) on April 12, 2001 in English; and
which claims benefit of U.S. provisional application serial no. 60/157,706 filed
October 5, 1999.--

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please add the following Abstract.

-- System and method for providing a messaging service, such
as a voice mail service over a digital subscriber loop are presented. An incoming call
is first routed to a service processor. The incoming call is to be delivered over the
digital subscriber loop to a receiving device. A determination is made as to whether
or not the incoming call is answered by the receiving device. The incoming call is
routed to a message processor if the incoming call is not answered by the receiving
device. The incoming call is stored at the message processor for later retrieval.--

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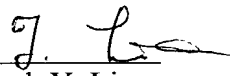
REMARKS

The specification has been amended to include a reference to the priority applications.

To meet the requirements of the United States, the Abstract (as originally filed in the PCT application) is added.

No fee is believed to have been incurred by virtue of this amendment. However if a fee is incurred on the basis of this amendment, please charge such fee against deposit account 07-0832

Respectfully submitted,
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Kumar Ramaswamy


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609/734-9497

THOMSON multimedia Licensing Inc.
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Date: 4/2/02

MESSAGING SERVICES FOR A DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LOOPINTRODUCTION

The present invention generally relates to a communication system and method, and more particularly to a system and method for providing messaging services such as voice mail services over, for example, a DSL communication system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the increasing popularity of the Internet, more and more business and residential customers are demanding high-speed broadband access. Broadband access may be provided via different types of physical medium, such as cable, satellite or traditional copper, telephone wires.

Since telephone wires typically represent high percentage of penetration in existing homes and businesses, various innovations have been proposed to increase the bandwidth of the existing telephone local plant. One such innovation is, for example, a modem which may operate with a speed of up to 56 kbps. Another innovation is Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) service. DSL service uses existing copper local loop for providing services to an end user. Another attraction of DSL is that it is capable of providing both high-speed data service and telephony voice service using the same telephone wire pair.

A generic network topology for DSL is illustrated in Fig. 1. DSL service is delivered over regular telephone wires 2-1 or 2-2 using DSL Access Multiplexers (DSLAMs) 3 in a central office. For customers who receive only data service over DSL, the service is terminated at the customer premises with a DSL modem or router, shown as CPE equipment 4. In a traditional system offering DSL data only services, the POTS service coexists with the DSL service since POTS signaling is in baseband and DSL exists in a higher frequency band on the same wire coming to/from the customer premises. At both the customer premises site and the central office, POTS splitters 15 and 17 function to split the POTS signal from the data signal. The POTS signal is routed to the traditional voice network 14 at the central office and DSL data is routed to DSLAM 3, as shown in Fig. 1.

The next generation of devices have attempted to enhance the value of the DSL link by adding value added services such as digital voice links on this network. In such a model, digitized (and possibly compressed for bandwidth efficiency) voice is carried along with data

over the DSL link. For combined voice and data service, DSL service is terminated by a device that provides integrated voice and data access, shown as CPE 5 in Fig. 1. Such devices typically offer an Ethernet port 6 for data and multiple analog POTS ports, for example, 7-1 and 7-2 for voice.

A DSLAM 3 serves as a packet multiplexer, typically delivering traffic from multiple customers over a high-speed uplink 8 to a metropolitan or regional packet network 9. The data network typically consists of an ATM switch. The packet protocol used by the DSLAMs are packet protocols such as ATM or frame relay to support voice and data. Since the main data service used by DSL customers is accessing the Internet 11, the packet network is connected to the Internet, typically through a device known as a Subscriber Management System 12. Connection to an intra or enterprise data networks may also be used, to support home-based workers, for example.

A voice gateway 13 is used to deliver voice services to DSL customers. The voice gateway 13 connects the packet network to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 14. Digital voice streams are converted into packet format for transport over the packet network between the voice gateway and the integrated access device on the customer premises. The voice gateway connects to the PSTN via a telephone switch, for example, a Class 4 or 5 switch.

Since the voice gateway 13 represents a digital access network from the point of view of the telephone switch, the connection between the gateway and the telephone switch typically makes use of a standard interface for digital loop carrier system such as GR-303, TR-008 or V5. This class of signaling is known as in-band signaling. There is a second class of signaling employed to communicate with a more intelligent digital loop carrier or edge device. This signaling stack is known as SS7 and represents an out-of-band signaling paradigm. The connection of the edge device to the telephone through the SS7 protocol stack is a link that is logically separate from the synchronous timeslots used in the class of in-band signaling protocols. What has been described so far is the known generic architecture for implementing a DSL service.

In addition to the traditional data and POTS services, various equipment manufacturers are introducing equipment for integrated digital voice and data services over DSL. As an example, Coppercom Communications Inc., of California provides equipment to DSL service providers for offering DSL services. In particular, the company has proposed a CopperComplete™ DSL architecture, shown for example, in Fig. 2.

The system architecture provided by CopperComplete™ DSL uses a voice gateway 21 behind the ATM switch 22. The voice gateway 21 is an additional piece of equipment that converts the packetized voice traffic to voice signals acceptable to the PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) via a Class 5 switch 23. The voice gateway 21 converts the incoming
5 ATM Adaptation Layer 2 (AAL2) cells to time division multiplexed voice signals and sends it to the Class 5 switch 23 using multiple T1 trunks 24. This interface is, for example, GR-303 interface, the same as used by digital loop carriers (DLC), as described before in connection with Fig. 1.

It is believed the voice path used in the Coppercom architectures is a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) that is configured during the provisioning of the CPE device, not in real time. This
10 PVC carries all voice traffic as well as signaling traffic. The packet architecture used is ATM Adaptation Layer 2 (AAL2) for ATM encapsulation.

AAL2 has the ability to allow multiple connections multiplexed on one virtual circuit (VC). The multiplexing of multiple streams of data is done at the ATM Adaptation Layer. ATM
15 adaptation only takes place at the endpoints of an ATM network. Cells in an ATM network are routed or switched based upon their virtual path/virtual channel (VP/VC) identifier. In the case of a permanent virtual circuit (PVC), as in the case of the Coppercom architecture, the cells are switched to the same permanent destination previously established at the time of the CPE provisioning.

The Coppercom architecture does not use the ATM network to setup and teardown the voice connections, but instead uses the voice gateway. It is, therefore, not possible to take
20 advantage of the ATM network for switching of individual voice calls. This is because, as explained previously, in the Coppercom architecture, multiple voice calls are multiplexed along with signaling data onto a single ATM virtual circuit. The contents of the ATM cell
25 stream are transparent to the ATM network. The ATM network only examines the header to ensure they are sent to the correct destination. The call assignment or switching in this architecture is independent of the ATM network. The call assignment cannot be determined until the signaling and voice data is de-multiplexed at the voice gateway.

Yaker, U.S. Pat. 5,848,142, discloses another telecommunication system. In Yaker, the
30 system is a PBX system capable of processing ISDN signaling over a digital subscriber loop.

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Yaker, however, is unrelated to switching environment of Asynchronous Transfer Mode call processing, as considered by the present invention.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Present inventors recognize that there are several drawbacks to prior DSL architectures. By
5 using ATM AAL2 to carry voice, these architectures add significant cost and complexity to
the end user equipment in terms of compression (when applicable), silence suppression,
variable packet fill delay settings. In addition, there

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will be the need to multiplexing multiple streams of data onto one ATM virtual circuit at the CPE. Further, these architecture do not allow you to take direct advantage of the ATM network (e.g., the ATM switch) in terms of the dynamic capabilities of connection setup and teardown, resulting in inefficient use of system resources.

Therefore, present inventors have arrived at a better solution of using ATM AAL1 for carrying voice traffic, instead. AAL1 provides a simple method of carrying voice through an ATM network as well as the ability to dynamically setup and teardown connections at the ATM layer within the ATM network itself (see, e.g., *ITU-TI.363.1: B-ISDN ATM Adaptation Layer Specification: Type 1 AAL*).

Hence, one aspect of the present invention is a communication architecture whose voice path is based on a combination of a PVC and a switched virtual circuit (SVC). The PVC is setup from the CPE to the trunk port on the DSLAM. The SVC is the dynamic connection that can exist in the ATM switch for the purposes of setting up and tearing down voice connections. Each voice path is carried in an independent ATM virtual circuit, rather than multiplexing multiples of them together. The voice traffic is carried using AAL1. The signaling information is also carried independently of the voice and is also routed towards a service control processor rather than directly to the switch.

In this architecture, the value of the virtual path/virtual channel directly identifies the information contained within the cell and the user it is intended for. By using an independent ATM virtual circuit per voice channel, it is possible to setup and teardown the connection in the ATM switch (using a switched virtual circuit).

A service control processor externally controls the switch through inband signaling. This architecture exploits the power of the ATM switch by using its capabilities to dynamically setup and teardown connections. In this architecture, there is no decision making at the ATM Adaptation layer in the ATM network, the data is sent to the correct destination based upon the VP/VC. This connection is established at the ATM Layer.

In another aspect of the present invention, the present inventors recognize the desirability to be able to provide user applications to make a DSL service more attractive. Therefore, a system and a method for providing a messaging service, such as a voice mail service, over a digital subscriber loop are presented. An incoming call

is first routed to a service processor. The incoming call is to be delivered over the digital subscriber loop to a receiving device. A determination is made as to whether or not the incoming call is answered by the receiving device. The incoming call is routed to a message processor if the incoming call is not answered by the receiving device. The incoming call is stored at the message processor for later retrieval.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of a known DSL architecture for providing services.

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram of another DSL architecture for providing both voice and data services.

Fig. 3 is a system diagram of a DSL system according to the principles of the present invention.

Fig. 4 shows an exemplary detailed embodiment of a CPE unit in circuit block diagram form.

Fig. 5 shows a block diagram for performing a downlink operation within FPGA 45.

Fig. 6 shows an uplink ATM Cell Encapsulation Interworking Function.

Fig. 7 shows the operational scenario diagram for placing or initiating a call.

Fig. 8 shows the scenario diagram for the call in process operational sequence.

Fig. 9 shows the scenario diagram for the CPE call disconnect operational initiated by an CPE.

Fig. 10 shows the operational scenario diagram for incoming call.

Fig. 11 shows the operational scenario diagram a call disconnect initiated by the telco switch or NCS.

Fig. 12 shows a block diagram of and GR-303 interface.

Fig. 13 shows an exemplary embodiment of a SCP in distributed environment.

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Fig. 14 is a block diagram that shows how voice channels are allocated between a CPE and the Telco, through a SCP.

Fig. 15 shows the logical flow of the data paths between CPE and NCS.

Fig. 16 is another block diagram of the data paths between the CPEs and the NCS.

Fig. 17 illustrates how voice data paths are set as variable bit rate (VBR) while the command and PC paths are set as unspecified bit rate (UBR).

Fig. 18 is an example of the data paths for voice traffic through the NCS.

Fig. 19 is an example block diagram of where throughput can be reduced for a system consisting of 6 CPEs.

Fig. 20 is a flow diagram of how a voice mail service may be provided in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

Fig. 21 shows how a voice mail application server may be physically separated from a SCP.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

An exemplary embodiment according to the principles of the present invention is shown in Fig. 3.

The System Block Diagram 30 is composed of several functional blocks. The System Domain 300 is composed of Central Office (CO) Equipment domain 31 (also refers to as Network Control System (NCS) hereinafter) and Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) domain 32. The component blocks within the System Domain and their respective interfaces are:

Customer Premise Equipment (CPE) Unit 33-n

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) 34

ATM Switch 35

Internet Gateway 36

Service Control Processor (SCP) 37

CPE Unit 33-n

The CPE unit 33-n consists of an internal DSL Modem unit that interfaces with, for example, up to 4 separate analog telephones 38-1 to 38-4 (via POTS) and one 10Base-T Ethernet connection 39. From the customer's analog end, the CPE device, for example, 33-1, accepts the analog input from each of the telephones 38-1 to 38-4, converts the analog input to digital data, and packages the data into ATM packets (POTS over ATM), with each connection having a unique VPI/VCI. A VPI is a Virtual Path Identifier and a VCI is a Virtual Channel Identifier. The ATM network is connection oriented which can be characterized by a VPI/VCI pair. The VPI is used to identify a virtual path that exists over a physical medium. The VCI is used to identify the virtual channel within a virtual path. This leads to the concept of a PVC(permanent virtual circuit) or a SVC (switched virtual circuit). A PVC is a connection between two endpoints and is usually manually configured. It is a path from end-to-end established using VPI/VCI value pairs at each node along the way through the ATM network. A SVC is similar to a PVC, except it is setup or torn down on a demand basis using a signaling protocol.

The Ethernet data is also encapsulated into ATM cells with a unique VPI/VCI. The ATM cell stream is sent to an internal DSL Modem within the CPE unit to be modulated and delivered to the DSLAM 34.

From the DSLAM end, the DSL signal is received and demodulated by the CPE DSL Modem and delivered to VPI/VCI Detection processing. The ATM cell data with VPI/VCI matching that of the end user's telephone is then extracted and converted to analog POTS to be delivered to one of the telephones 38-1 to 38-4. The ATM cell data with VPI/VCI matching that of the end user's Ethernet connection is extracted and delivered to an internal Ethernet transceiver for delivery to the Ethernet port. The above process will be described in depth in connection with detailed description of the CPE and components below.

DSLAM 34

The DSLAM 34 demodulates the data from multiple DSL modems 33-1 to 33-n and concentrates the data onto, for example, an ATM backbone network for connection to the rest of the network. The DSLAM 34 provides back-haul services for packet, cell, and/or circuit based applications through concentration of the DSL lines onto ATM outputs to the ATM Switch 35.

ATM Switch 35

The CO ATM switch 35 is the backbone of the ATM network. The ATM switch performs various functions in the network, among them:

- Cell Transport
- Multiplexing and concentration
- Traffic Control
- ATM-layer management

Of particular interest in the System Domain 30, the ATM switch provides for the cell routing and buffering in connection to the DSLAM 34, Service Control Processor 37 and the Internet Gateway 36, and T1 circuit emulation support in connection with the Public Switch 40 that handles voice telephone calls.

One exemplary embodiment of an ATM switch may be a Newbridge MainStreetXpress 36170 Multiservices Switch (Newbridge 36170). This switch has DSLAM capability and individual DS0 control capability via T1 Circuit Emulation cards. It is possible that neither the DSLAM capability nor the DS0 control will be integrated into the switch, but rather in discrete components.

Another exemplary embodiment of an ATM switch may be a Lucent Access Concentrator with optional T1 cards added. The concentrator functions as the routing mechanism to aggregate and disperse data to various destinations within and outside the NCS, under the control of the SCP 37.

In one embodiment of the invention, optional T1 cards are installed in the ATM switch that allow ATM cells to be placed onto a DS0 timeslot as part of a T1 connection. There may be, for example, 6 T1 ports per card. In this case, the T1 card is connected to the Telco's switching network.

Another exemplary interface from the ATM switch 37 to the telco switch 40 may be via a GR-303 interface. The GR-303 interface defines an Interface Group (IG) which may contain from 2 to 28 DS1 connections. Channels 12 and 24 are used for control information on the first DS1 connection. If there is a second DS1 in the IG, it contains redundant control information on channels 12 and 24 also. These channels are only used on the first 2 DS1 connections. All other DS1 connections utilize all 24 channels for voice traffic.

For the 1 or 2 DS1s that contain control information, channel 12 is used as the Timeslot Management Channel (TMC) and channel 24 is used as the Embedded Operations Channel (EOC).

A block diagram of this interface is shown in Fig. 12.

Internet Gateway 36

The Internet Gateway 36 provides for the ATM signaling support of internetworking of IP over ATM in connection to and from the ATM switch 35. An exemplary embodiment of an Internet Gateway may be a Cisco 7200 Series High Performance Router. This router has the capacity for four ATM ports and 32 10Base-T Ethernet ports. Other models may also be chosen based on capacity and performance.

Service Control Processor (SCP) 37

The SCP 37 provides for address translation, demand assignment and call management functions similar to an Internet Domain Name Service (DNS) server. The SCP 37 would be available for other functions as well, such as downloading code to the CPE and bandwidth and call management (e.g., busy) functions as well as other service provisioning and setup tasks.

One exemplary embodiment of a SCP is a Performance 500 series PC, on sale from Gateway, populated with one or two Fore Systems ForeRunnerHE 155 ATM Server Adapters. The ForeRunnerHE 155 supplies the SCP with full duplex OC-3 connectivity to the Newbridge 36170 which may serve as an ATM switch. One of the ATM adapters will serve as the dedicated command link to the Newbridge 36170. If the Newbridge 36170 supports a Proxy Server type of control and if such a control channel requires a separate port, then the second ATM adapter would be installed in the SCP. This ATM adapter would then serve as the data path for a PVC between the SCP and the Newbridge 36170.

Fig. 13 shows another exemplary embodiment of an SCP in distributed environment. The decision units (CPUs) 1305-1 to 1305-n will consist of one or more off-the-shelf industrial packaged (rackmount) computers running an operating system capable of performing the functional tasks. Note that different CPUs may be running different operating systems if various software requires a specific platform in order to operate. The desired platform should be scalable so that additional processing power can be added with a minimum amount of re-work or design changes.

As shown in the figure, all components are connected via an internal private LAN 1310 (e.g., Ethernet) for ease of communication and connectivity. The data storage array 1311 comprises of network attached storage units that are connected to the LAN 1310 (e.g., an ethernet) for ease of communication and

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connectivity. The data storage array 1311 comprises of network attached storage units that are connected to the LAN 1310. This will allow direct access to the data through the remote access device in the event access is required for status and/or troubleshooting.

The ATM interface block 1320 is the interface that transforms ATM cells into data that can be processed by the CPUs. In an alternative, an ATM NIC on one or more CPUs could be used for this purpose.

Control signals to and from the DSLAM and ATM switch are also required for NCS operation. They may be in-band or out-of-band signals.

Figure 14 is a block diagram that shows how voice channels are allocated between a CPE and the Telco, through a SCP, in accordance with the present invention. A SCP - CPE logical connection is used to control the data paths between the CPE unit, the ISP and Telco. All data paths between the CPEs and the NCS will have PVCs already established. This will allow 24-hour access to the ISP and a channel that will allow the exchange of control information between the SCP and the CPE.

The voice channels will also be PVCs (each with a variable rate) but only between the CPE and the ATM switch, as shown in Fig. 14. The SCP will have to establish a connection in real time between the Telco and the voice channel, through, for example, an ATM switch, as calls are requested. This is due to the limited amount number of DSOs between the NCS and the Telco. Each voice data path will require a DSO in order to connect up to the Telco. For economic reasons, the number of DSOs will be less than the total number of possible voice channels. Because of this, the SCP will have to dynamically allocate DSOs as required to the CPE voice channels. The SCP will be responsible for handling and establishing all voice connections for both incoming and outgoing calls to the NCS and its CPEs.

As shown in the Fig. 14, the total number of voice channels from CPEs (XN) is much greater than the number of available DSO slots (M) leaving the NCS. Therefore, the SCP must allocate the DSO channels dynamically as calls are connected to the CPEs. The SCP has a command channel to the ATM switch that it uses to issue commands to the ATM switch so that it can route the CPE voice channels to the T1 interface and ultimately to the Telco.

When a voice call data path to the Telco is established, the ATM switch is commanded to route the appropriate VPI/VCI to one of the DSO slots on one of the T1 cards. The tracking of which DSOs

An exemplary detailed embodiment of a CPE unit 33-n is shown in circuit block diagram form in Fig. 4. The embodiment of the CPE unit architecture may comprise of, for example, an Altera 10K100A 240 pin FPGA 45, two Alcatel MTK-40131 SH POTS Evaluation Boards 44-

1 and 44-2, an Alcatel MTK-20140 DSL Modem Evaluation Package 46, and several peripheral devices such as memory SRAM 413 and Ethernet physical layer processor 420. Each of these major CPE unit components is described in detail in the paragraphs that follow. These components may be used to test and evaluate, as well as implement the principles of the present invention.

One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the components selected and described herein for implementing a CPE unit, for example, CPE 33-1, in accordance with the present invention are exemplary only. They are chosen mainly for the purpose of being able to implement the principles of the present invention expediently, using readily available off-the-shelf products. Other circuits or integrated circuits performing the same functions of these components as described herein may also be used, as will be apparent to one skilled in the art.

Telephone Interface - Alcatel MTK-40131 SH POTS Evaluation Boards 44-1 and 44-2

The Alcatel MTK-40131 Evaluation Boards 44-1 and 44-2 are used as interface boards to POT telephones 38-1 to 38-4 (shown in Fig. 1) via RJ11 connections 41-1 to 41-4. These boards comprising functions such as, for example, Analog to Digital Conversion (A/D), Digital to Analog Conversion (D/A), and line interface control, necessary to connect analog telephone sets or other analog terminals into digital communications systems.

As shown in Fig. 4, each of the MTK-40131 Evaluation Boards contains three devices: two Short-Haul Line Interface Circuits (SH LIC) 42-n that provide the signal and power interface to the analog lines (one per line) and a DSP based CODEC (CODSP) 43-n that provides all signal processing functions for up to two independent two-wire phone lines.

The digital interface to the Alcatel MTK-40131 Evaluation Boards is the General Circuit Interface (GCI). Ring signaling, on-hook signaling, off-hook signaling, and alarm detection are all provided to the Altera FPGA 44 by the Alcatel MTK-40131 Evaluation Boards, via the GCI interface 1 or 2.

The two Alcatel MTK-40131 Evaluation Boards 44-1 and 44-2 provide analog POTS to digital interfacing for up to four analog telephones 38-1 to 38-4. Of course, more or less of these Evaluation Boards may be used and the rest of the circuit scaled up or down accordingly, to provide capacity to accommodate more or less than 4 analog telephones.

The Altera FPGA 45 (which will now be referred to simply as FPGA) has been programmed to provide general ATM processing for the DSL service. In particular, functions of the FPGA 45 comprise ATM cell stream processing, control signal processing, GCI interfacing to the MTK-40131 SH POTS units 44-1 and 44-2, UTOPIA interface and control to the MTK-20140 ADSL modem 46, and traffic control and shaping for the CPE unit in general.

DSO / ATM Interworking Functions (IWF's)

On the FPGA uplink path (CPE to Network), 56 kbps data will be packaged into ATM cells as part of the ATM Cell Encapsulation function provided by FPGA 45. The 56 kbps data is the data to be carried on a DSO channel.

The issue of how much bandwidth is required to transfer a single DSO seems harmless and straightforward until one reads the ATM Forum's af-vtoa-0078 (*Circuit Emulation Service Interoperability Specification*) and af-vtoa-0085 (*Specifications of (DBCES) Dynamic Bandwidth Utilization – In 64 kbps Time Slot Trunking Over ATM – Using CES*) specifications.

According to af-vtoa-0078, a single DSO could require the entire T1 bandwidth if it is the only active channel in the T1. This may be fine for a switching fabric, but it is not fine for the ADSL uplink path. The af-vtoa-0085 specification allows for not sending idle channels, but bandwidth is still consumed by ATM pointer overhead. Both specifications allow (actually necessitate) the usage of IWF's to aid in efficient bandwidth management.

In the DSL system in accordance with the present invention, the DSO data must be packed into ATM cells as efficiently as possible (in terms of bandwidth usage). There are IWF's on both the FPGA uplink and downlink paths as well as in the network. On the CPE uplink path, the IWF packs the 56 kbps data (in octets) into an ATM cell payload, and waits until the payload is full before transmitting the cell. This introduces a small delay (about 6 msec) in the transmitted data.

On the CPE downlink path, the IWF extracts the payload data and delivers it to the MTK-40131 SH POTS unit at a rate of 56 kbps. The network IWF's are analogous to the CPE IWF's. The network IWF's may be contained in an addressable box between the ATM switch and a T1 CES card. Alternatively, there may exist a T1 CES card that performs the network IWF as needed for the DSO data.

FPGA Downlink Path

The ADSL modem 46 sends data to the FPGA 45 via the UTOPIA interface 410. The UTOPIA data enters the Traffic Control and Shaping function 411 in FPGA, which routes the data to the internal ATM Cell Bus 412. Each of the nodes on the internal ATM Cell Bus 412 performs VPI/VCI detection and filtering on the incoming ATM cells, as shown for examples, as blocks 420-1 to 420-6.

If a VPI/VCI detection function detects a VPI/VCI match, the processing node passes the ATM cell data to the ATM cell payload extraction function, shown as blocks 421-1 to 421-6.

For the telephone ports, the ATM cell payload extraction function sends the extracted payload data to the MTK-40131 SH POTS unit via the GCI bus protocol. For the Control Process path 422, the ATM cell payload extraction function sends the extracted payload data to the Control Process function 423.

Among other things, the Control Process function 423 provides VPI/VCI assignment for the other CPE ports. For the Ethernet path, the ATM cell payload extraction function 421-6 sends the extracted payload data to the 10Base-T Physical Interface Chip (ML2653) 420.

The downlink payload extraction process for all of the ports contains an IWF (as described before) that gathers the DS0 64 kbps data from the ATM cells, and sends the data to the MTK-40131 SH POTS unit 44-1 or 44-2 at 56kbps, for further conversion to analog voice. A block diagram for performing this downlink operation within FPGA 45 is shown in Fig. 5.

In particular, the downlink Interworking Function 50 comprises a counter 51, FIFO 52 and Converter and Interface 53, whose function will be described in connection with tables 1-8 below.

As described before, an uplink ATM Cell Encapsulation Interworking Function is also needed. This is shown in Fig. 6 of the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 6, the telephone port data (via the GCI interface) and the Ethernet data 10Base-T Physical Interface Chip enter their respective ATM Cell Encapsulation functions at 60. The resulting ATM cells are sent to the VPI/VCI Generation function 420, which inserts VPI/VCI data into the cell and delivers the ATM cell to the Traffic Control / Shaping function 411. This data is then sent to the MTK-20140 ADSL modem unit 46 for transmission. The uplink ATM Cell Encapsulation function 60 for all of the ports contains an IWF that packs the DS0 data into full ATM cell payloads and delivers the data to the ADSL modem.

The CPE FPGA 45 formats an AAL1 ATM cell for the telephone ports in the manner described by tables 1 through 8 using counter 61, FIFO 62, and converter 63. The Structured Data Transfer (SDT) pointer in this system always has a value of 0x00. The sequence count field that is contained in the tables refers to the sequence count field in the SN field defined in Section 2.4.2.1 of ITU-T I.363.1. The sequence count field counter 61 is a 3 bit field that starts with a value of 0 and

Table 3 Sequence Count Field = 2

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Sequence

Count 3

Total Bytes	Data Type	# bytes
5	ATM Cell Header	5
6	AAL1 SAR PDU Header	1
15	9 DSO samples	9
16	CAS bits	1
40	24 DSO samples	24
41	CAS bits	1
53	12 DSO samples	12

Table 4 Sequence Count Field = 3

5

Sequence

Count 4

Total Bytes	Data Type	# bytes
5	ATM Cell Header	5
6	AAL1 SAR PDU Header	1
18	12 DSO samples	12
19	CAS bits	1
43	24 DSO samples	24
44	CAS bits	1
53	9 DSO samples	9

Table 5 Sequence Count Field = 4

Sequence

Count 5

Total Bytes	Data Type	# bytes
5	ATM Cell Header	5
6	AAL1 SAR PDU Header	1
21	15 DSO samples	15
22	CAS bits	1
46	24 DSO samples	24
47	CAS bits	1
53	6 DSO samples	6

Table 6 Sequence Count Field = 5

Sequence

Count 6

Total Bytes	Data Type	# bytes
5	ATM Cell Header	5
6	AAL1 SAR PDU	1

18

	Header	
24	18 DSO samples	18
25	CAS bits	1
49	24 DSO samples	24
50	CAS bits	1
53	3 DSO samples	3

Table 7 Sequence Count Field = 6

Sequence

Count 7

Total Bytes	Data Type	# bytes
5	ATM Cell	5
	Header	
6	AAL1 SAR	1
	PDU Header	
27	21 DSO samples	21
28	CAS bits	1
52	24 DSO samples	24
53	CAS bits	1

Table 8 Sequence Count Field = 7

5

Clock Generation 425

The FS6370 EEPROM Programmable Clock Generation IC 425 provides clocking for the FPGA and several peripherals. A 16 MHz input 426 to the FS6370 is used because this frequency facilitates generation of many other needed system clock frequencies. The 20 MHz clock signal is used for Ethernet processing and the 512 kHz clock signal is used to support the GCI interface. In another implementation, a master system clock may replace this 512 kHz clock signal.

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SRAM 413

A SRAM 413 will be used by the FPGA 45 as scratchpad RAM in case there is not enough memory inside the FPGA to handle all of the FIFO's and packetizing RAM needed for the ATM and Ethernet processing functions.

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BIT Blaster Port 430

FPGA 45 is SRAM-based and requires configuration after power-up. The BIT Blaster port is an on-board header that is used to configure

the FPGA 45 during the prototype development only. The EPC1 serial EPROM must not be installed when using the BIT Blaster port. The on-board EPC1 serial EPROM 435 will configure the FPGA during normal operations.

Ethernet Interface 420

The 28-pin ML2653, 10BASE-T Physical Interface Chip 420, is a complete physical interface for twisted pair and AUI Ethernet applications. It combines a 10BASE-T MAU, Manchester Encoder/Decoder, and Twisted Pair Interface filters in one monolithic IC. The ML2653 420 can automatically select between an AUI and twisted pair interface based on Link Pulses. The ML2653 conforms to IEEE 802.3I—1990 (10Base-T), and together with the header formation in the FPGA, it will accept and provide Ethernet packets pursuant to the G.802 standard for packet structure.

Data Path Logical Flow

Fig. 15 shows the logical flow of the data paths from the CPE through the NCS and back again (bi-directional). Also shown are the data formats used between the different functional blocks.

The voice data paths may be connected to a Telco's network via T1 links as described before. A T1 consists of 24 voice channels called DS0's as shown in. Hence each voice data path uses one of 24 DS0 channels of the T1 connection.

The voice data paths are variable bit rate (VBR) while the command and PC paths are unspecified bit rate (UBR) as shown, for example, in Fig. 17.

Fig. 16 is a block diagram of the data paths between the CPEs and the NCS.

Note that the Command and PC data paths are UBR while all of the voice paths are specified as VBR and are assigned a unique VPI/VCI for each path. Refer to the Voice Traffic Management section for a description of how the NCS manages the data path allocation for the voice channels. The voice data is formatted using as-vtoa-0078 on AAL1.

The Command channel is a non-blocking channel to the NCS (and ultimately to the SCP) so that a CPE is always in contact with the NCS. Bandwidth will have to be allocated so that the maximum

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number of CPEs have sufficient bandwidth to allow communication with the NCS.

The PC data path is also a non-blocking channel but could drop to a minimum bandwidth in the event of network congestion. This non-blocking channel requires that sufficient bandwidth will have to be allocated accordingly.

As ATM cells move through the NCS, the cells can have their ATM addresses (VPIs/VCIs) translated. In addition, the ATM cells that carry voice data can be blocked at the DSLAM. Fig. 16 is an example of the data paths for ATM cells from two CPEs.

In this example, there are 2 active voice channels; Voice 1 of CPE 1 and Voice 3 of CPE 2. The other voice channels are "blocked" at the DSLAM since they are not carrying any data. Refer to the Voice Traffic Management paragraph for a description of how this occurs.

Operational Call Flow Sequences

The following sections describe how each major components of the present invention operate in response to different call flow scenarios.

Fig. 7 shows the operational scenario diagram for placing or initiating a call. The sequence enumeration is further described in the paragraphs that follow.

1. One of the 4 phone lines on the CPE goes off hook.
2. The corresponding LIU signals an off hook indication to the CPE processing unit.
3. The CPE processing unit recognizes the change of state of the off hook.
4. The CPE processing unit formats an ATM cell containing a unique CPE identifier, the off hook indication, and the telephone port ID on the CPE.
5. The CPE issues the ATM cell to the network through the DSL interface.
6. The DSLAM passes the ATM cell to the ATM switch, which routes it to the SCP.
7. The Service Control Processor (SCP) recognizes the request from the CPE.

8. The SCP determines the availability of a DSO slot connecting to the public network..

8 (a). The SCP determines that no DSO is available.

8 (b). The SCP generates user feedback. In this case, that feedback is nothing, to emulate the telephone network when a connection to a switch is not available.

9. The SCP creates a VP/VC path connecting the available DSO slot to the DSLAM port of the CPE.

10. The SCP checks it's database and retrieves the phone number corresponding to the CPE port.

11. The SCP informs the T1 line card of the calling (source) phone number.

12. The SCP creates an ATM cell, which contains the VP/VC of the established connection and a confirmation message of the connection.

13. The cell created by the SCP is transmitted through the ATM switch to the port of the ATM switch connected to the DSLAM and on to the CPE. This cell VP/VC terminates at the CPE processing unit.

14. The CPE processing unit receives the ATM cell.

15. The CPE processing unit configures the VP/VC generation/detection to the directed VP/VC.

16. The ATM VP/VC channel begins carrying the DSO payload between the LIU of the CPE all the way to the T1 line emulation cards in the switch.

17. Call progress, tone generation, and tone detection proceeds between the telephone unit and the public telephone network.

Fig. 8 shows the scenario diagram for the call in process operational sequence.

Fig. 9 shows the scenario diagram for the CPE call disconnect operational initiated by an CPE. The sequence enumeration is further described in the paragraphs that follow.

1. One of the 4 phone lines on the CPE goes on hook during an established call in Progress.

3. The SCP determines the destination telephone number from the T1 line emulation cards.

1. The SCP initially is monitoring the status of the T1 interface connected to the public telephone network.
2. A DSO channel indicates a termination of an existing call.
3. The CPE device user goes on-hook.
4. The corresponding LIU signals an on-hook condition to the CPE processing unit.
5. The CPE processing unit recognizes the change of state of the on-hook.
6. The CPE processing unit formats an ATM cell containing a unique CPE identifier, the on hook indication, and the telephone port ID on the CPE.
7. The CPE issues the ATM cell to the network through the DSL interface. The DSLAM passes the ATM cell to the ATM switch, which routes it to the SCP.
8. The SCP recognizes the request from the CPE.
9. The SCP informs the T1 line emulation of the call disconnect.
10. The SCP tears down VP/VC path connecting the available DSO slot to the DSLAM port of the CPE.

11. The SCP creates an ATM cell that acknowledges the call tear down.
12. The cell created by the SCP is transmitted through the ATM switch to the port of the ATM switch connected to the DSLAM and on to the CPE. This cell VP/VC terminates at the CPE processing unit.
13. The CPE processing unit receives the ATM cell and removes the VP/VC generation/detection to the disconnected port.

Voice Traffic Management

Voice traffic management refers to the control of data that carries voice information throughout the NCS and how it is managed when there is less system capacity than the theoretical maximum amount of data that could pass through the system. For example, if there are 100 telephone lines connected to the NCS but only 10 DSO lines connected to the Telco, the DSO lines must be allocated dynamically as connections are required for each telephone connection desired.

Statistics will be used to allocate an economical amount of physical data bandwidth at various points in the system. Since this number will be less than the theoretical maximum amount of data, there are different points in the system where data blocking could occur (i.e., a voice connection cannot be completed). The SCP will be responsible to manage the allocation of data channels as requested. And, in the event that a request cannot be fulfilled, the SCP is responsible to gracefully exit from that condition and inform the requesting entity of the non-compliance.

Fig. 18 is an example of the data paths for voice traffic through the NCS. Note that each CPE shows a voice channel going to the NCS via a PVC.

As shown in the figure, there is a potential of a call being blocked at the DSLAM or at the Telco switch. The potential block at the DSLAM is determined by the size of the DSLAM-to-ATM switch data path. The potential block at the Telco switch is determined by the number of DSO lines.

Each voice channel PVC is established when the CPE is connected to the system. The PVC is specified as a Variable Bit Rate (VBR). This allows the DSLAM and ATM switch to be "over subscribed". That is, the ATM switch will allow all of the connections to be established since they are set up as VBR. The CPE will not transmit data on any voice channel until commanded to do so by the SCP.

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In the example shown in Fig. 18, each DSLAM has only enough bandwidth to support a single voice channel to the ATM switch. However, it is possible that 3 channels could attempt to establish a connection. Prior to a connection, none of the CPEs are transmitting data on the voice channel, therefore the DSLAM is not passing data to the ATM switch. This allows the DSLAM-to-ATM switch to be completely unused in this example. Once a connection is established between a CPE (e.g., CPE 2) and the Telco, the SCP will command CPE 2 to start transmitting voice data on its data channel. Now the data path between DSLAM 1 and the ATM switch is full. No other voice connections can be made until CPE 2's connection is removed. Even though a PVC has been established between each CPE and the ATM switch, the SCP has control over the allocation of bandwidth by commanding each CPE to transmit or not transmit voice data.

Non-Voice Traffic Management

The data paths that do not carry voice data (i.e., the Command and PC data channels) are non-blocking and will have a minimum bandwidth available for each path. Traffic management is less of a concern for the SCPs in this case since the initial set-up of each data path will specify the path as UBR with a minimum data rate. The ATM devices will enforce this data rate as a function of the ATM protocol itself. As system throughput changes, the bandwidth for each channel will adjust accordingly based on the amount of data attempting to be passed through that channel.

This will require that each potential "choke point" in the data path must be implemented so that it will be able to handle the minimum amount of required bandwidth for the number of CPEs connected to the NCS.

Fig. 19 is an example block diagram of where throughput can be reduced for a system consisting of 6 CPEs.

Each of the PVCs in the figure has a potential to be limited at each location as indicated. Therefore, each device in that data path must be able to accommodate the required amount of bandwidth (including transmission protocol overhead) for all non-blocking data channels connected to the system.

VOICE MAIL SERVICES

It is recognized by the present inventors that since the SCP provides the central management of the architecture in accordance with the present invention, various user application may be implemented by or

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in connection with the SCP. One such an application may be a voice mail service when a user is not answering his or her telephone.

As described before in connection with, for example, a SCP shown in Fig. 13, the SCP may be capable of running many types of application programs. One of application programs may be, for example, a voice mail application. The voice mail application may be implemented as illustrated in the flow chart shown in Fig. 20.

As shown in Fig. 20, at step 2001, SCP first detects an incoming call from, for example, a telco switch. The SCP then determines which customer and which phone this incoming call belongs to by looking at a database. The SCP then determines whether this phone is on hook or off hook, at step 2003, by looking at a status database, for example. These steps are similar to those already have been described in connection with processing of an incoming call, as shown in Fig. 10.

If the SCP determines that the called telephone is on hook, then the SCP will start a timer whose value may have already been selected, at step 2005. At step 2006, if the time reaches a previously selected or a default value, and the telephone is still on hook, the SCP will then connect the call to a voice mail processor or subroutine for recording any messages, at step 2009. The recorded messages may be stored at, for example, a storage array 1311 shown in fig. 13, or any other suitable storage devices.

Of course, before the timer has expired, the SCP will constantly check to see if the called telephone has been taken off hook, as shown in steps 2007 and 2008. If the telephone has been taken off hook before the timer has expired, the call will be connected in a normal call connect sequence as shown in Fig. 10 before.

In connection with the voice mail application, an ATM signaling channel from the SCP to the customer premise equipment (CPE) may be used to signal to the customer that there is a voice mail waiting for him or her. For example, in the event a voicemail message was left, the SCP will signal to the CPE indicating there is an awaiting voicemail.

This indication will be done through an ATM signaling channel from the SCP to the CPE that was previously described in detail. The information signaled to the CPE can be as simple as a flag indicating a message is waiting or more detailed information can be sent. The detail can consist of items such as time of day, phone number of the person who left the message, who the voicemail is for, etc.

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Fig. 21 shows another embodiment of the voice mail system according to the principles of the invention. In this embodiment, the voice mail server is a separate unit from the SCP. The SCP may also communicate with the voice mail server using an ATM signaling channel. In either case, the SCP may communicate with the CPE using an ATM signaling channel, for example, to indicate that a voice mail has been received for a particular customer.

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CLAIMS

5 1. A system for providing a messaging service comprising ATM virtual paths/virtual channels over a digital subscriber loop, the system further comprising:

10 a service control processor for monitoring and processing an incoming call via associated signaling from an ATM switch, the incoming call to be delivered over the digital subscriber loop to a receiving device capable of processing a first ATM virtual path/virtual channel corresponding to the incoming call;

15 a message processor capable of receiving a message via a second ATM virtual path/virtual channel; and

the service control processor determining whether the incoming call is answered by the receiving device and routing the incoming call to the message processor via the second ATM virtual path/virtual channel when the incoming call is not answered by the receiving device.

20 2. The system of claim 1, wherein the receiving device is a customer premises equipment.

25 3. The system of claim 1 wherein the message processor may be part of the service control processor.

30 4. The system of claim 1 wherein the determination of whether the incoming call is answered by the receiving device is by use of a timer.

35 5. The system of claim 4 wherein the value of the timer may be varied.

6. The system of claim 1 wherein the message comprises a voice mail message.

40 7. A method for providing a messaging service comprising ATM virtual paths/virtual channels over a digital subscriber loop, the method comprising:

monitoring and processing an incoming call via associated signaling from an ATM switch, the incoming call to be delivered over the digital subscriber loop to a receiving device capable of processing a first ATM virtual path/virtual channel corresponding to the incoming call;

determining whether the incoming call is answerable by the receiving device; and

45 routing the incoming call to a message processor via a second ATM virtual path/virtual channel when the incoming call is not answerable by the receiving device based on the determining step.

.29.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the receiving device is a customer premises equipment.

9. The method of claim 7 wherein the message processor is part of the service processor.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein the determination of whether an incoming call is answerable by the receiving device is by determining whether the receiving device is off-hook.

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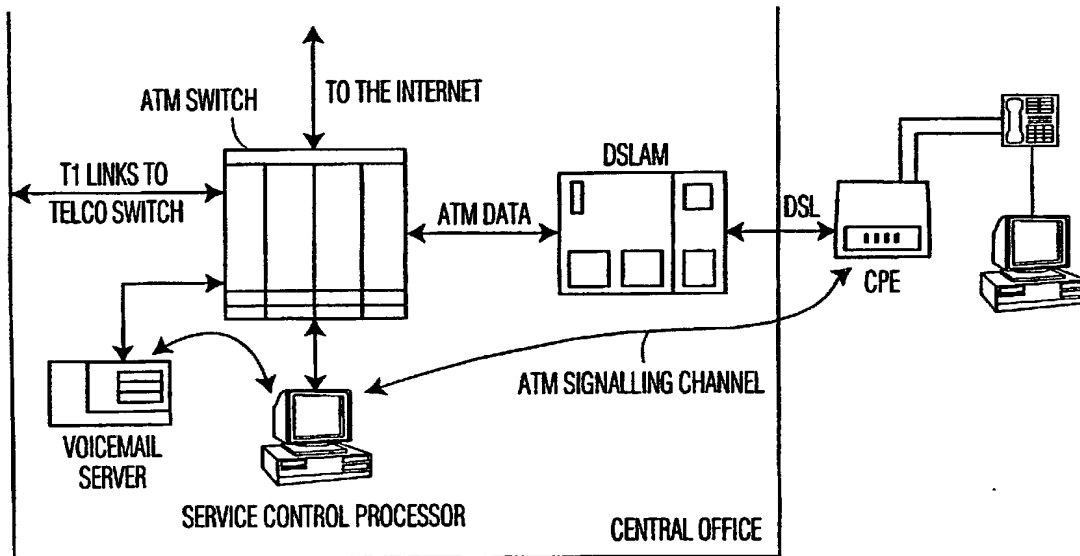
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **MESSAGING SERVICES FOR A DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LOOP**

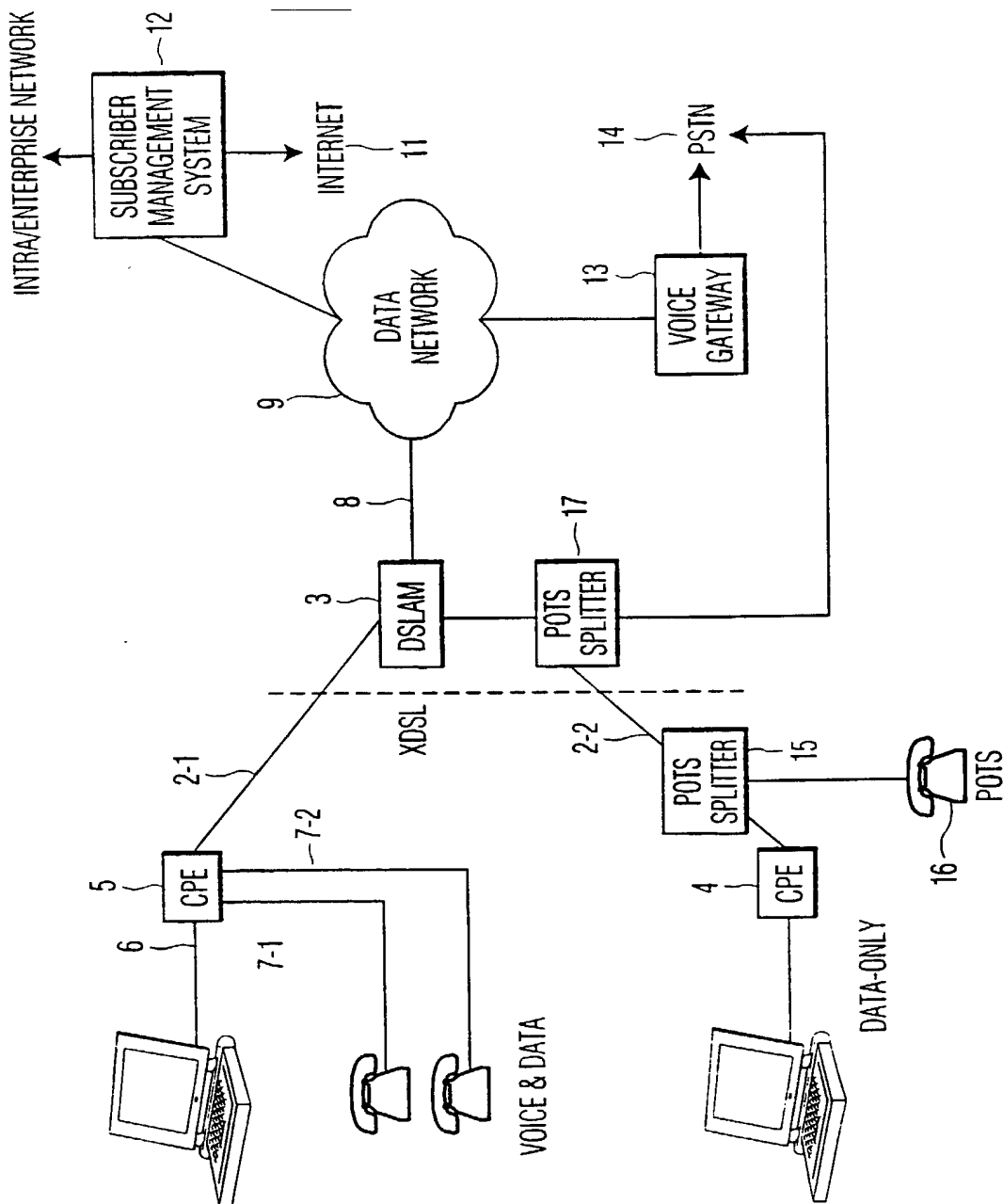


(57) Abstract: System and method for providing a messaging service, such as a voice mail service over a digital subscriber loop are presented. An incoming call is first routed to a service processor. The incoming call is to be delivered over the digital subscriber loop to a receiving device. A determination is made as to whether or not the incoming call is answered by the receiving device. The incoming call is routed to a message processor if the incoming call is not answered by the receiving device. The incoming call is stored at the message processor for later retrieval.

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FIG. 1
PRIOR ART



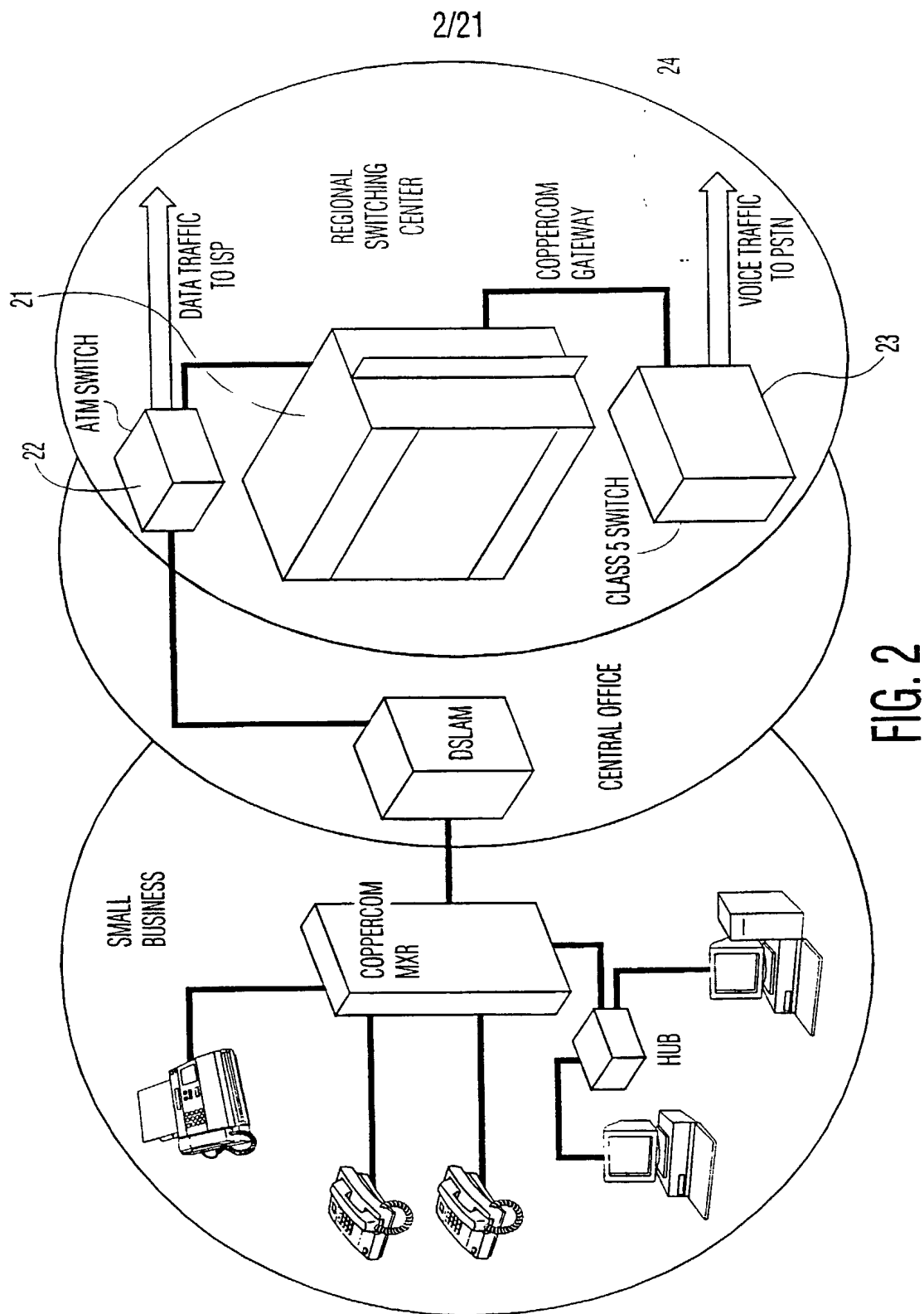


FIG. 2

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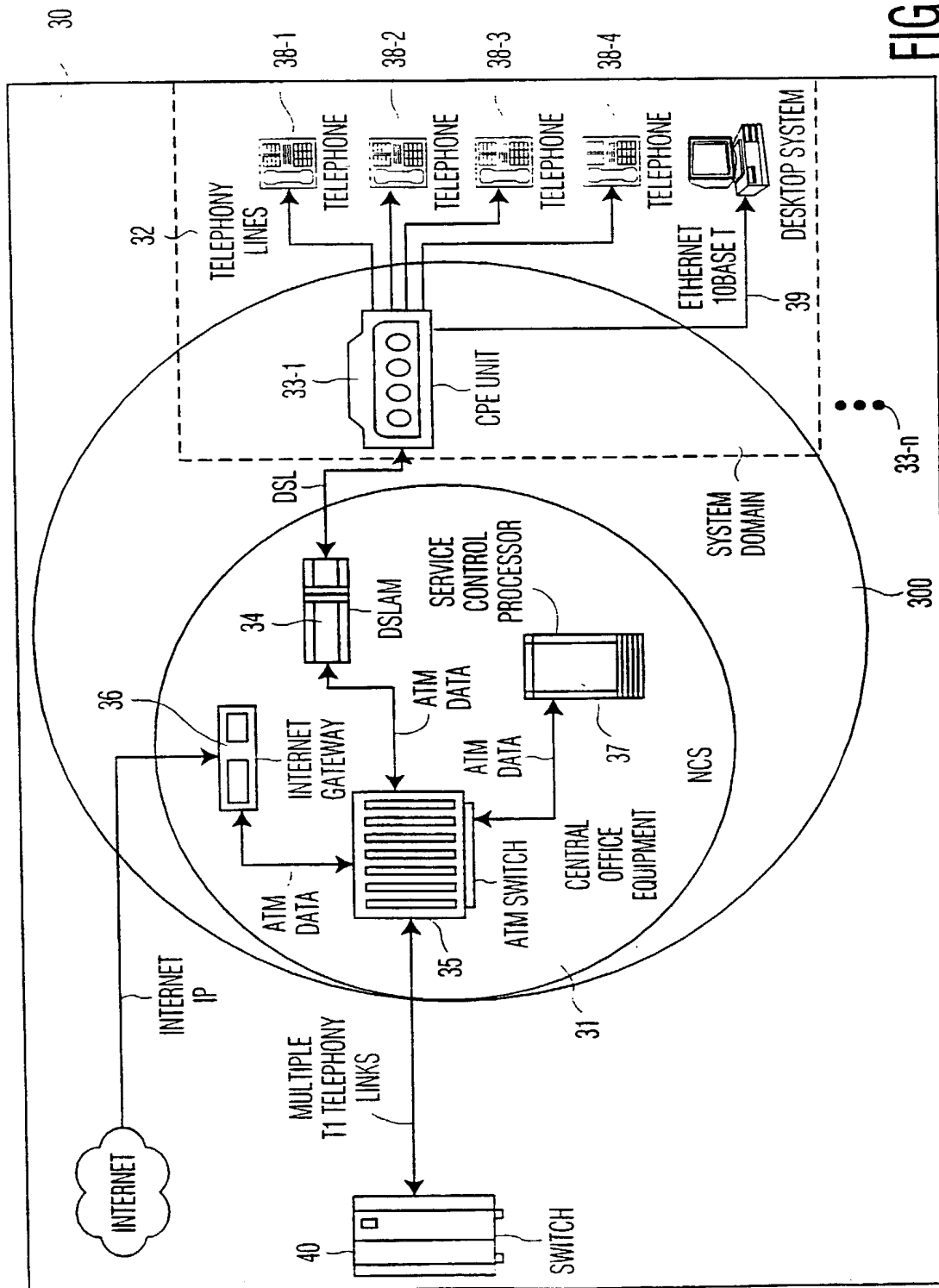
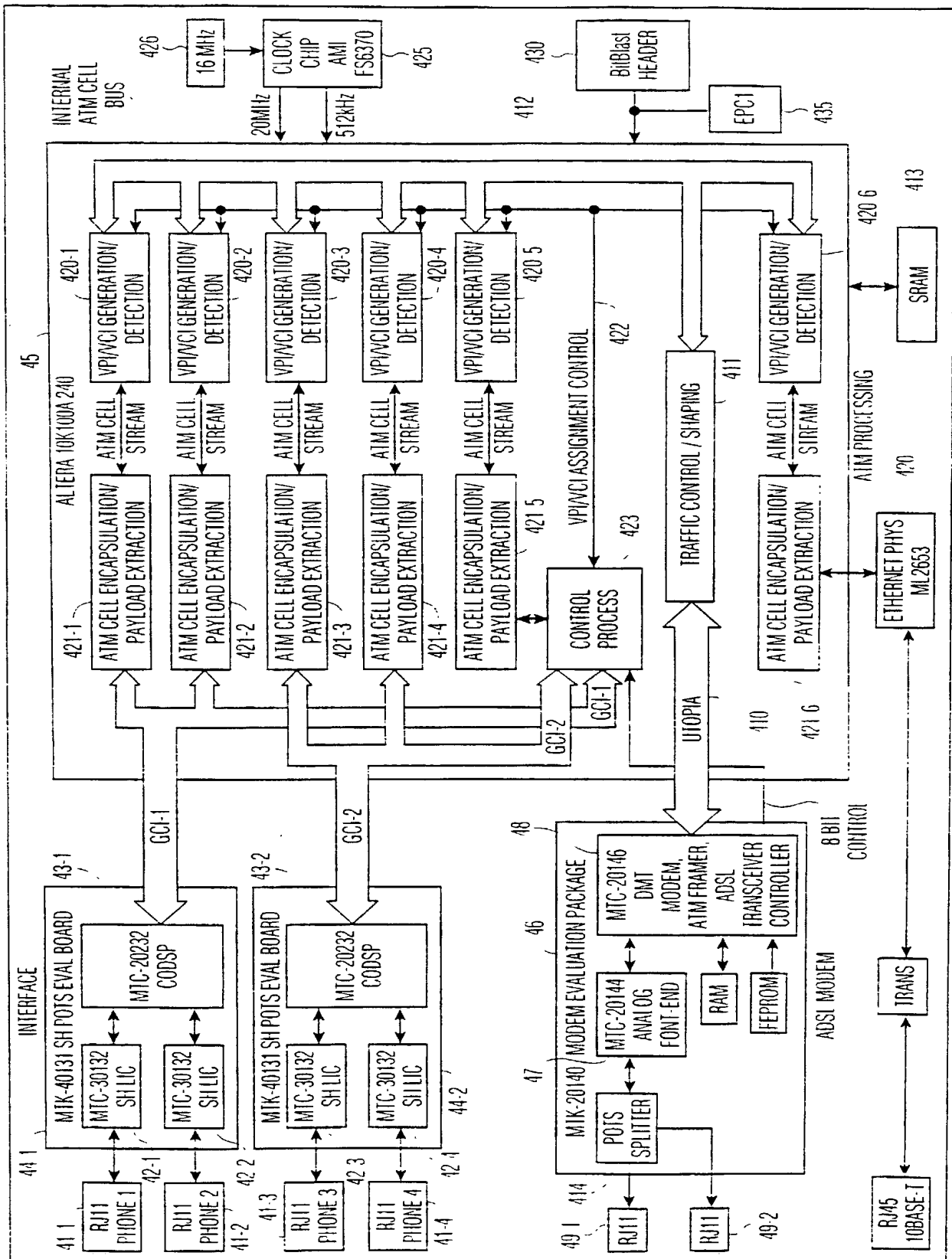


FIG. 3

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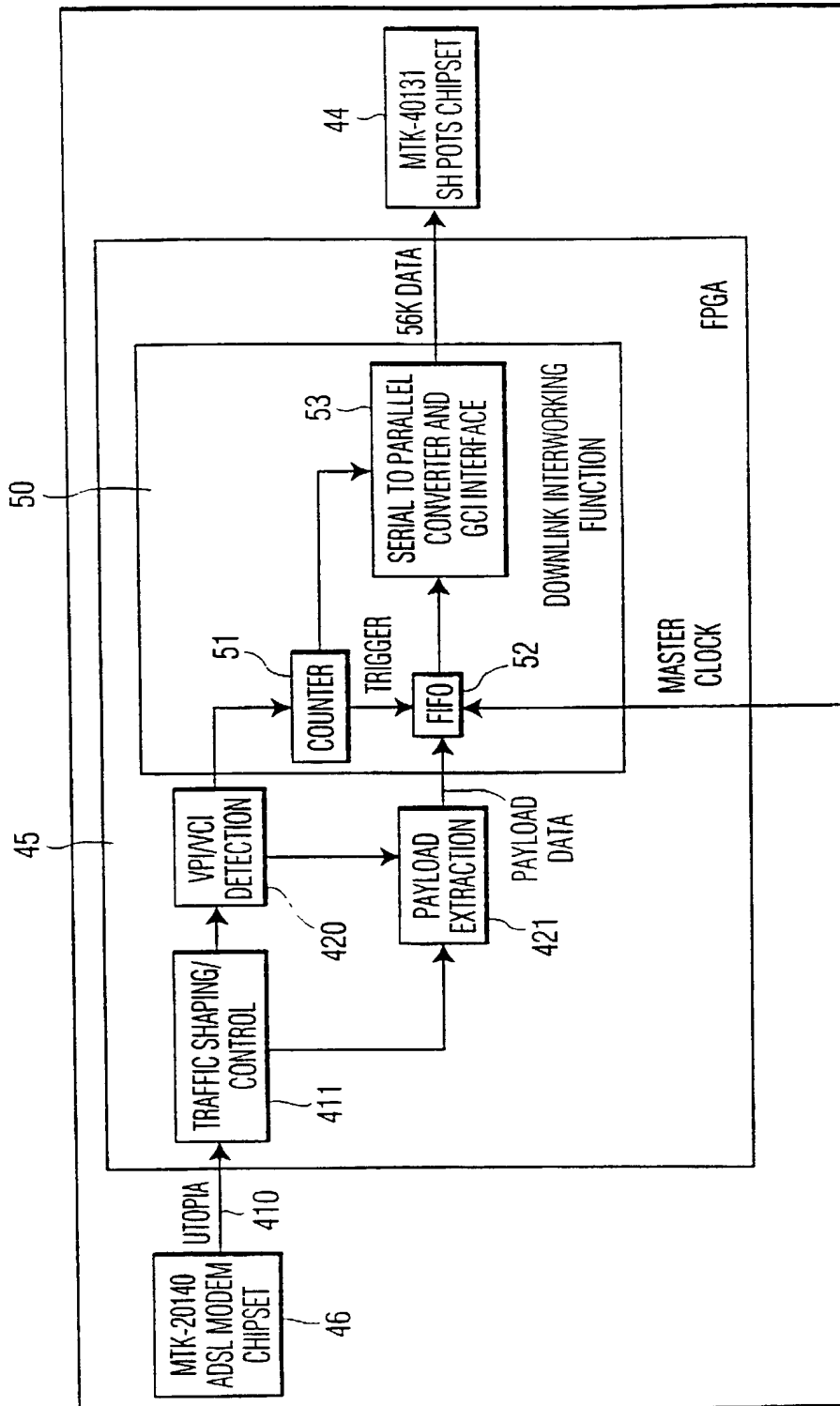


FIG. 5

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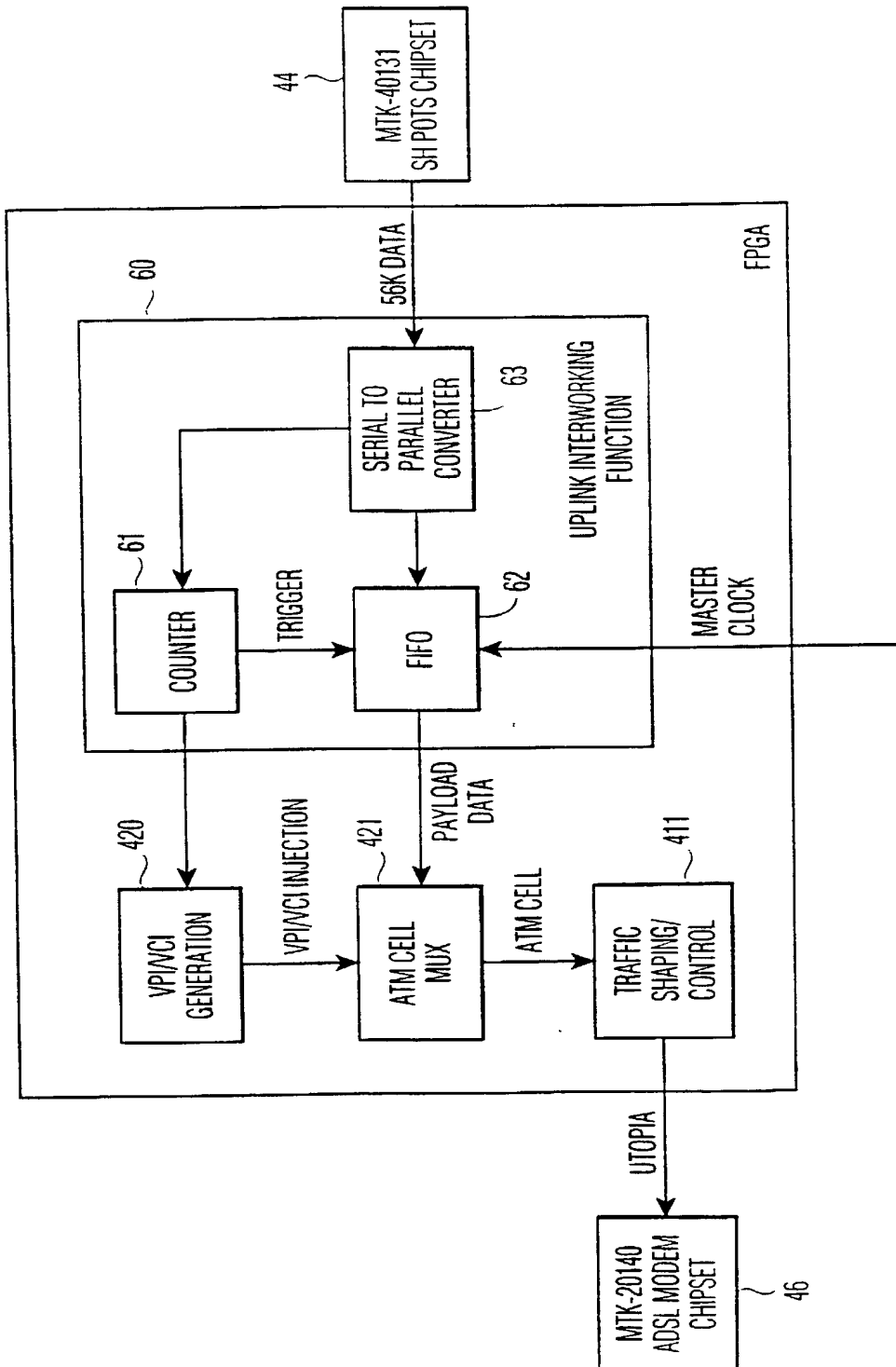
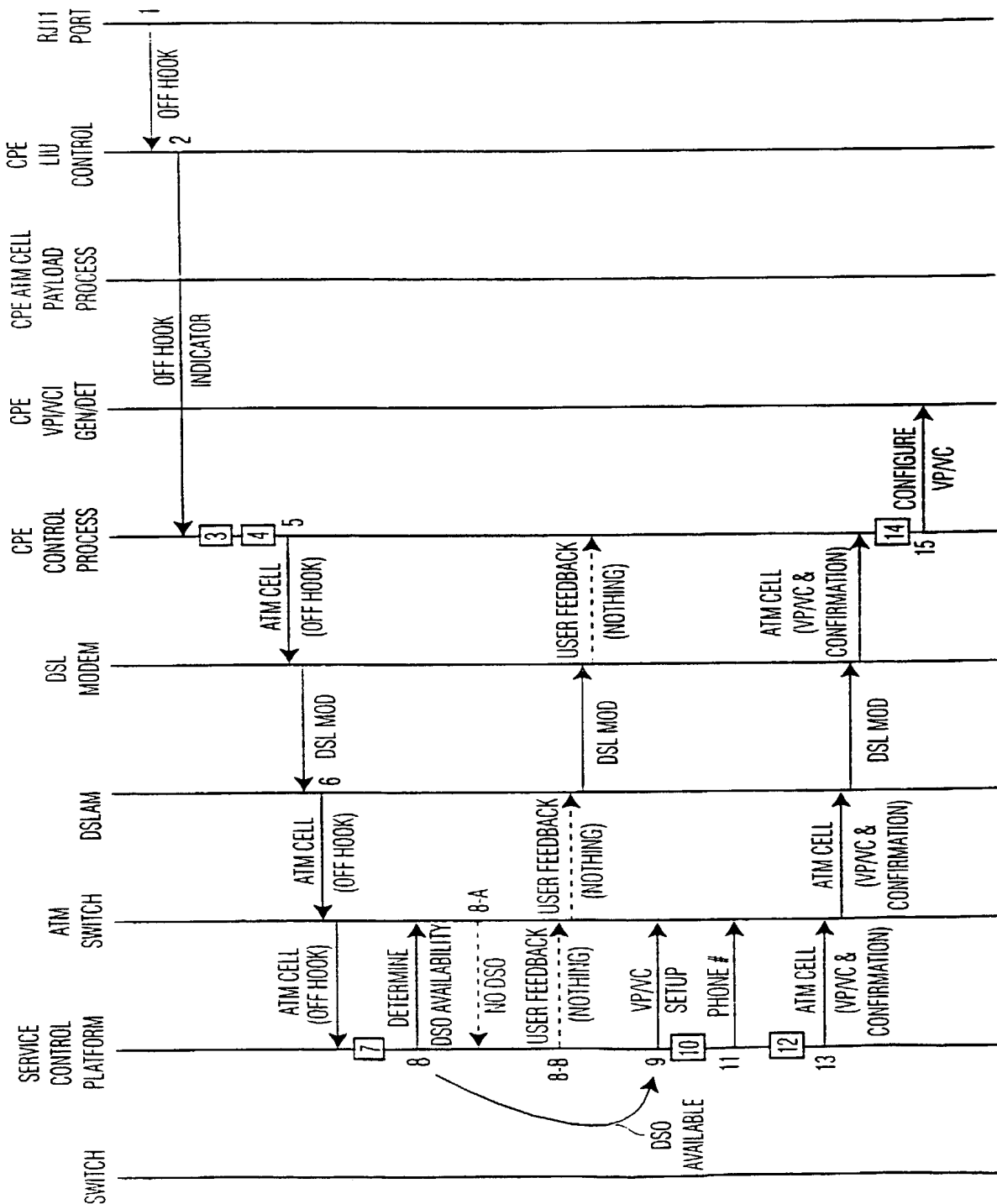


FIG. 6

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FIG. 7



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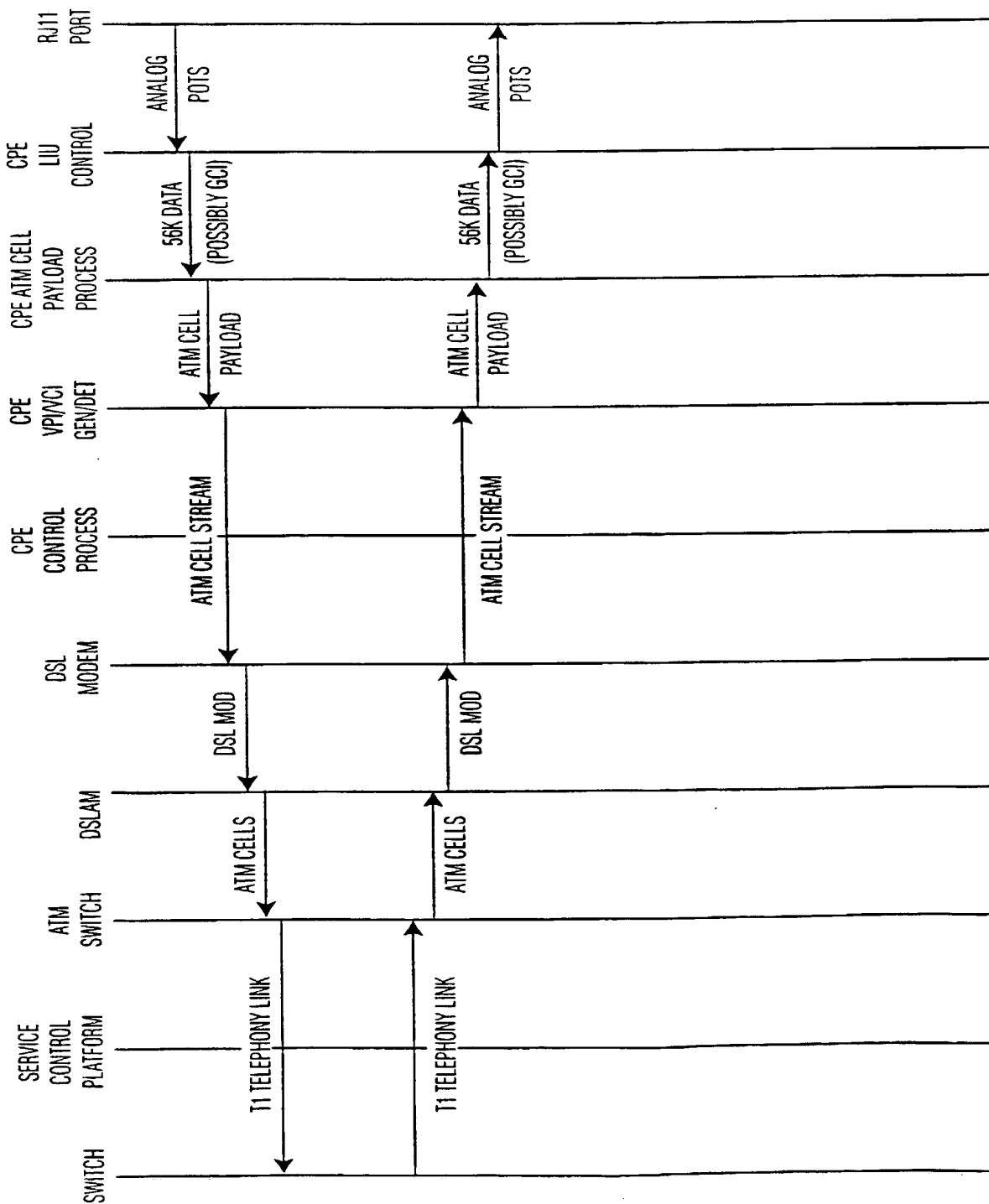


FIG. 8

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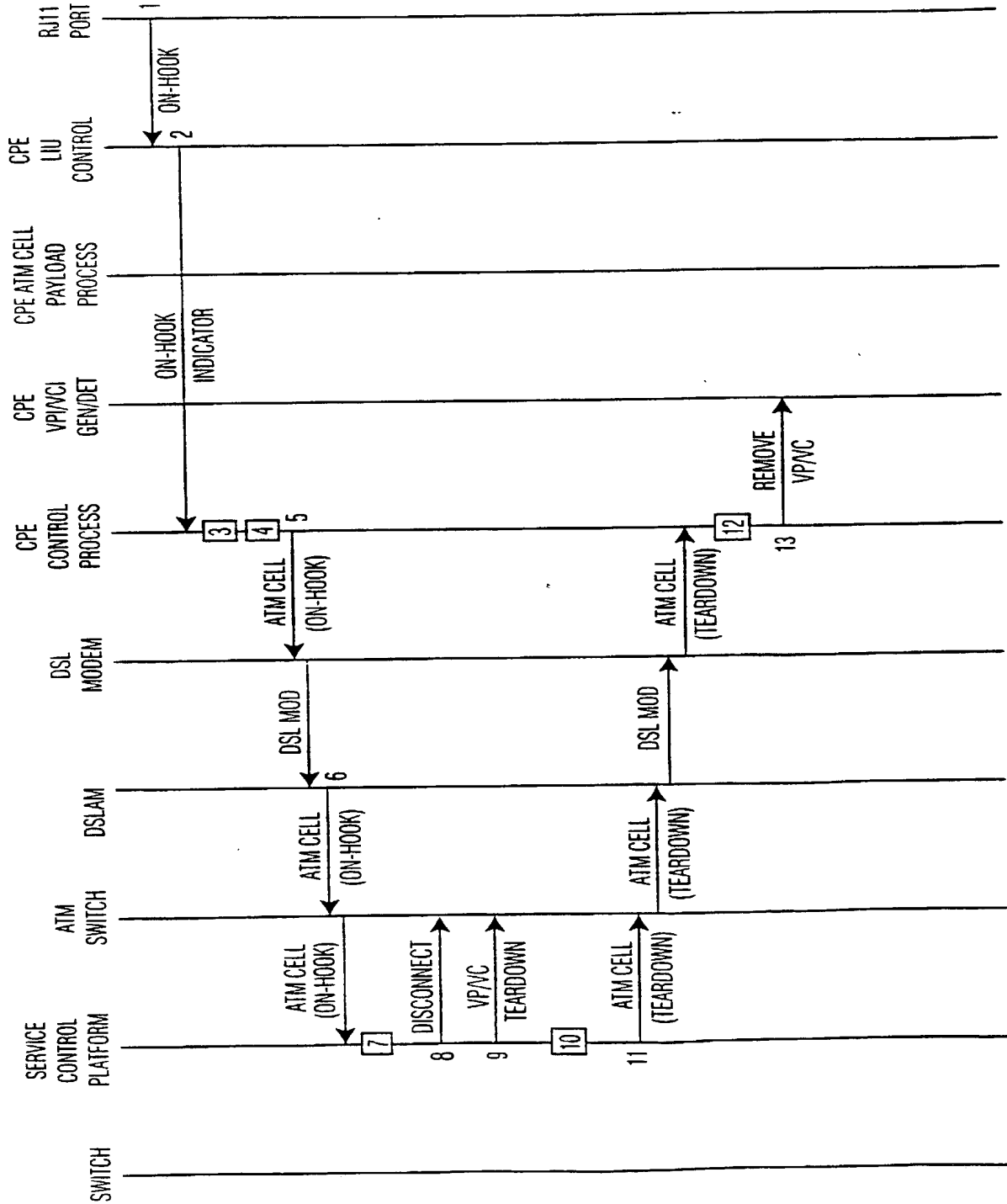
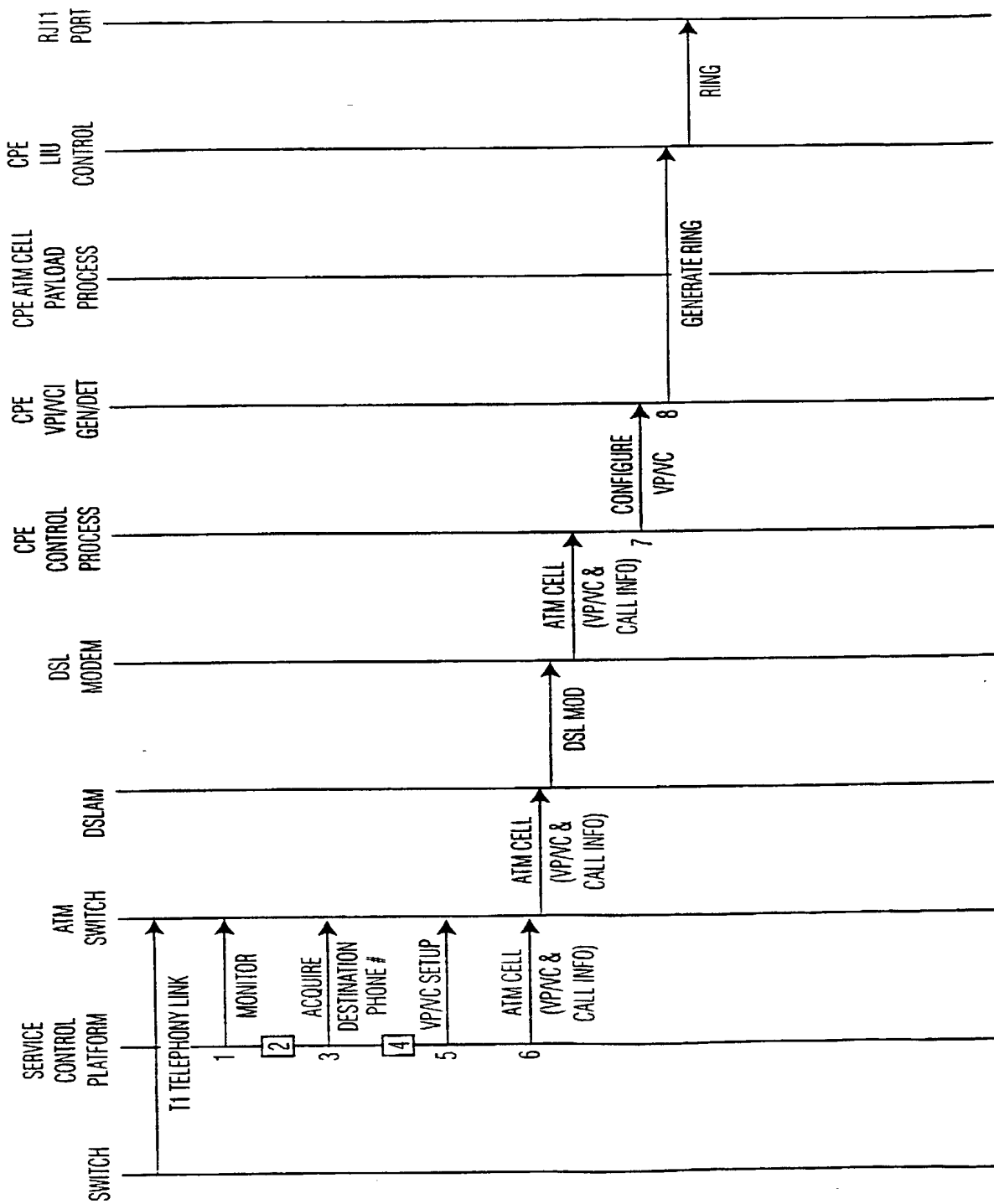


FIG. 9

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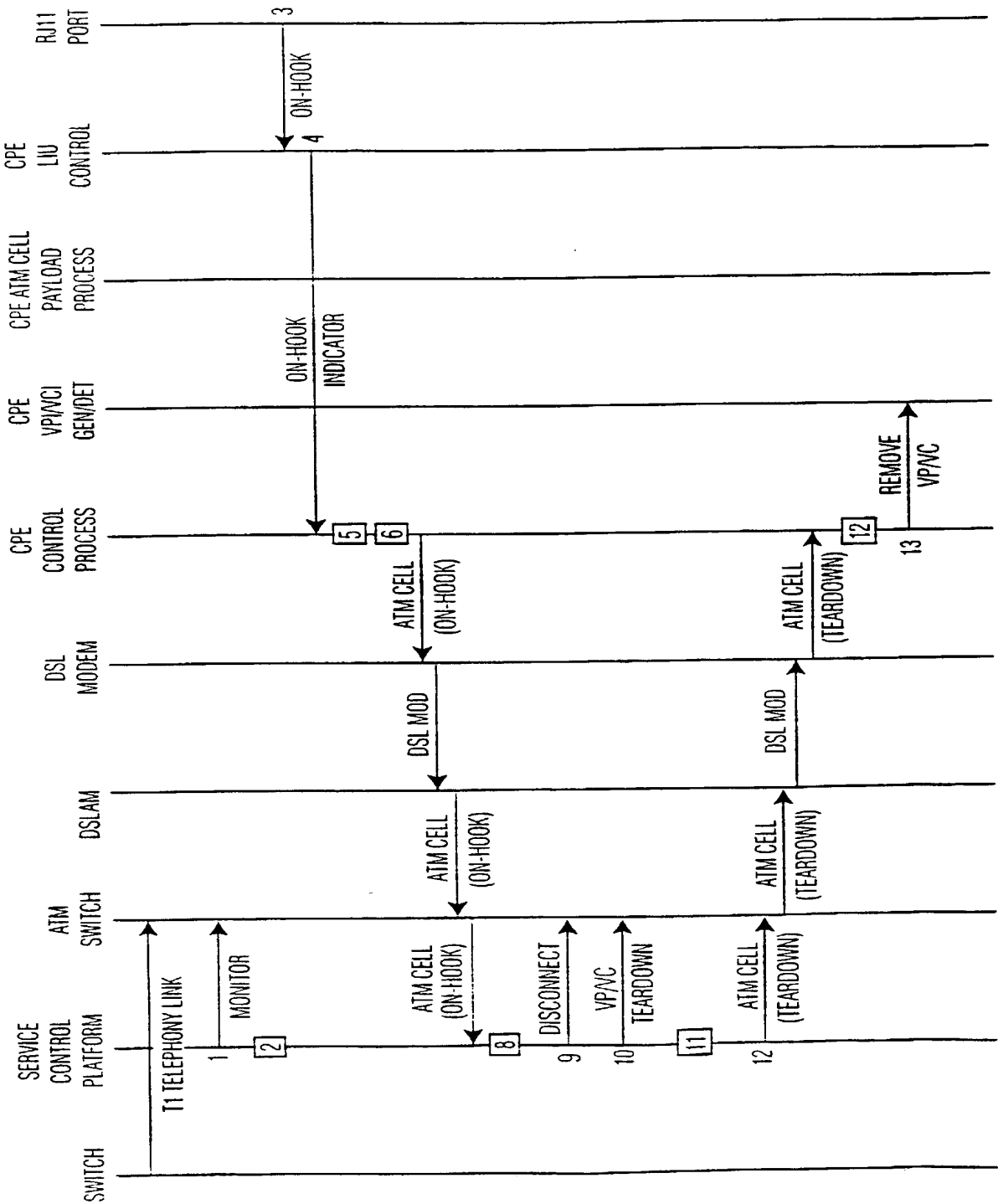
FIG. 10



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FIG. 11



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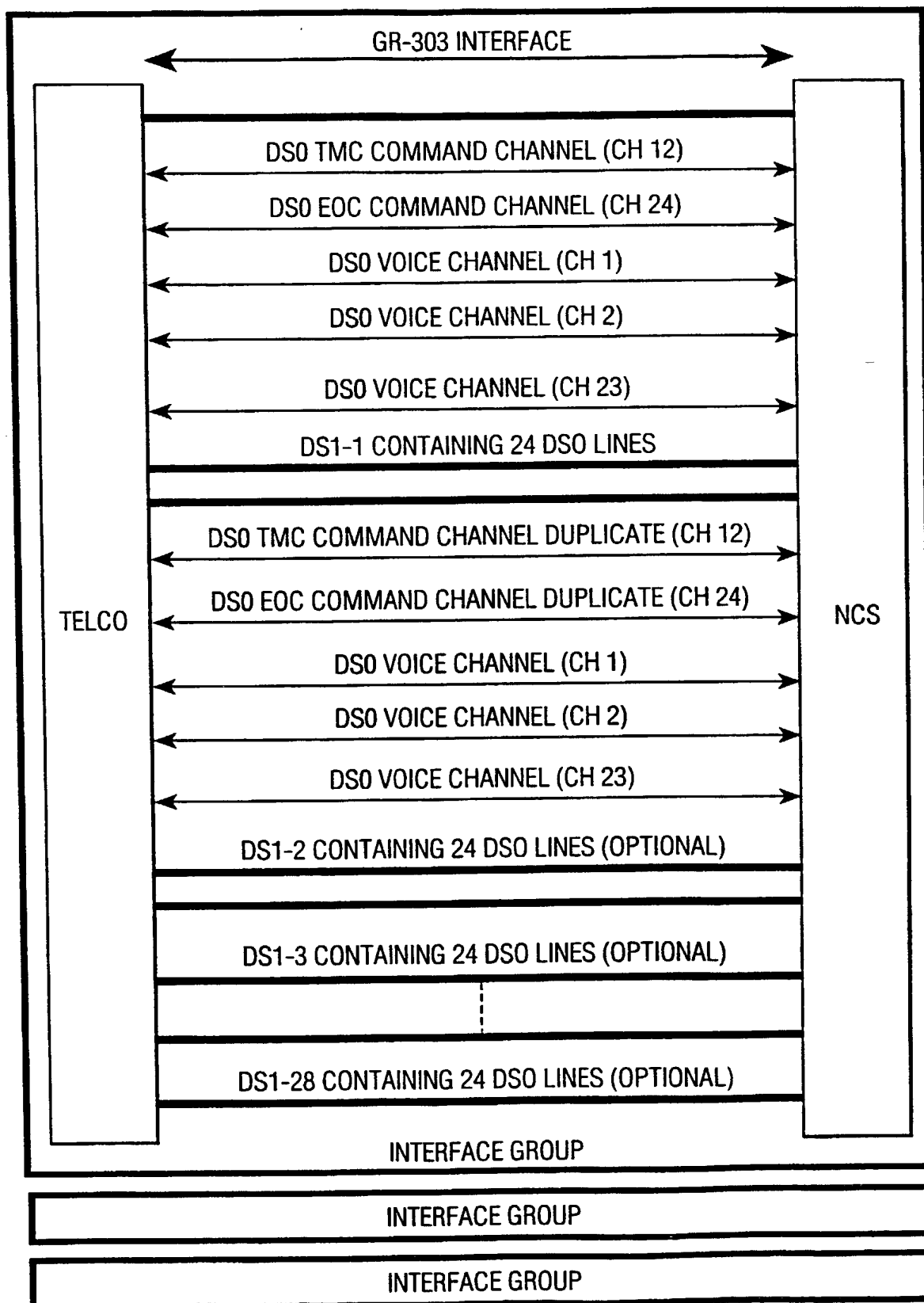


FIG. 12

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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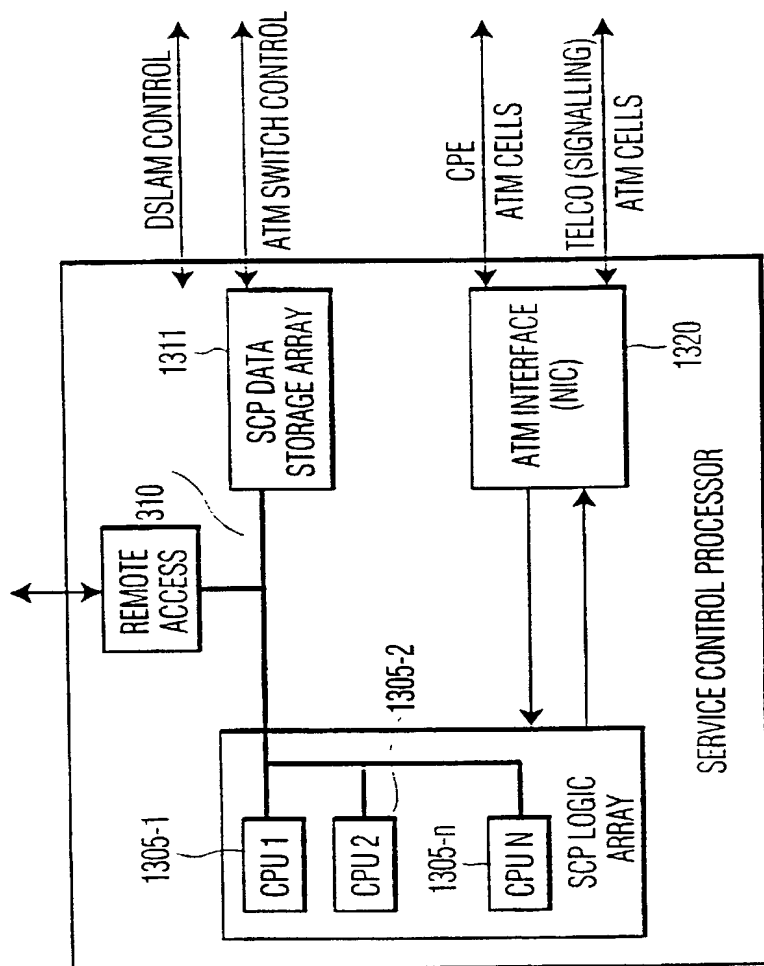


FIG. 13

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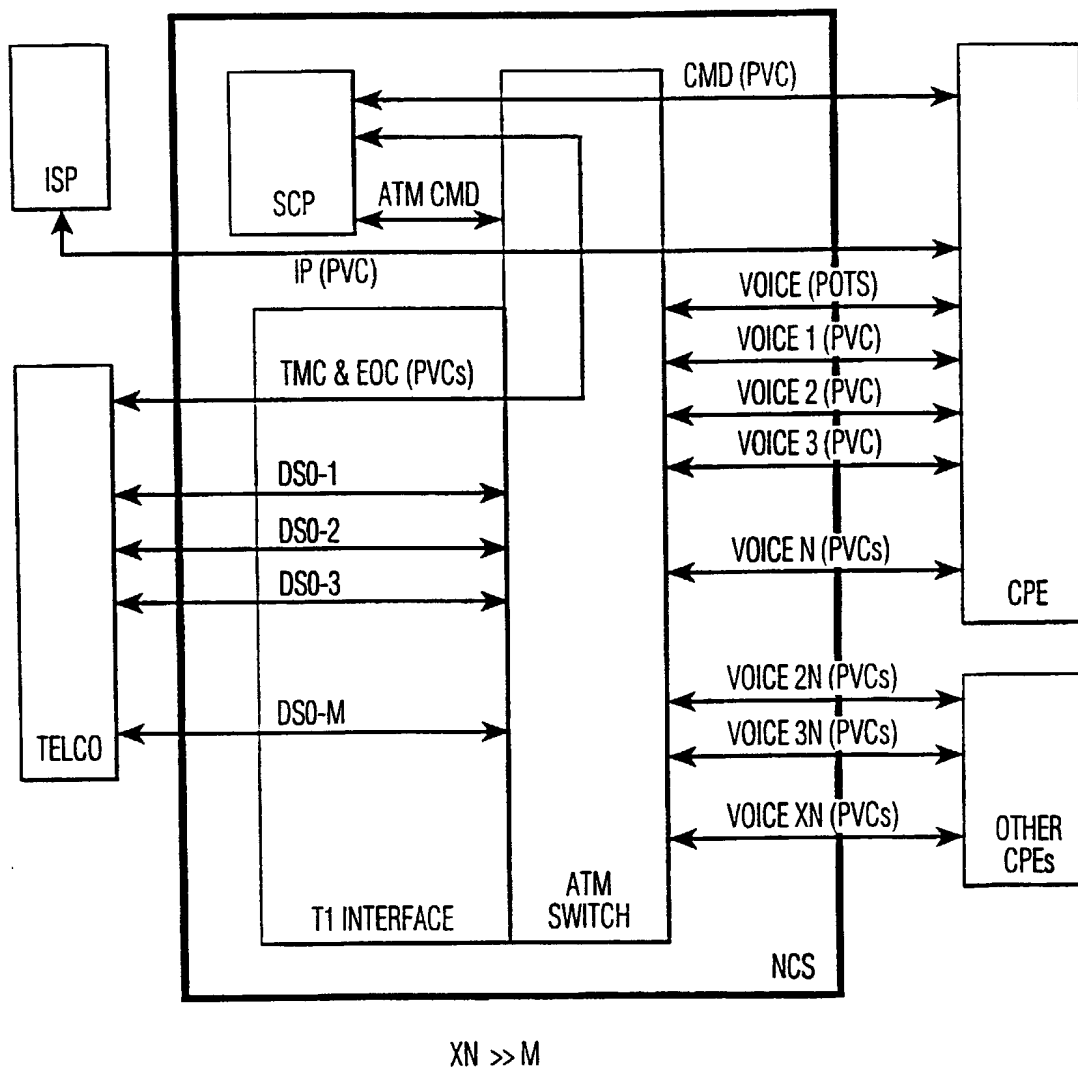


FIG. 14

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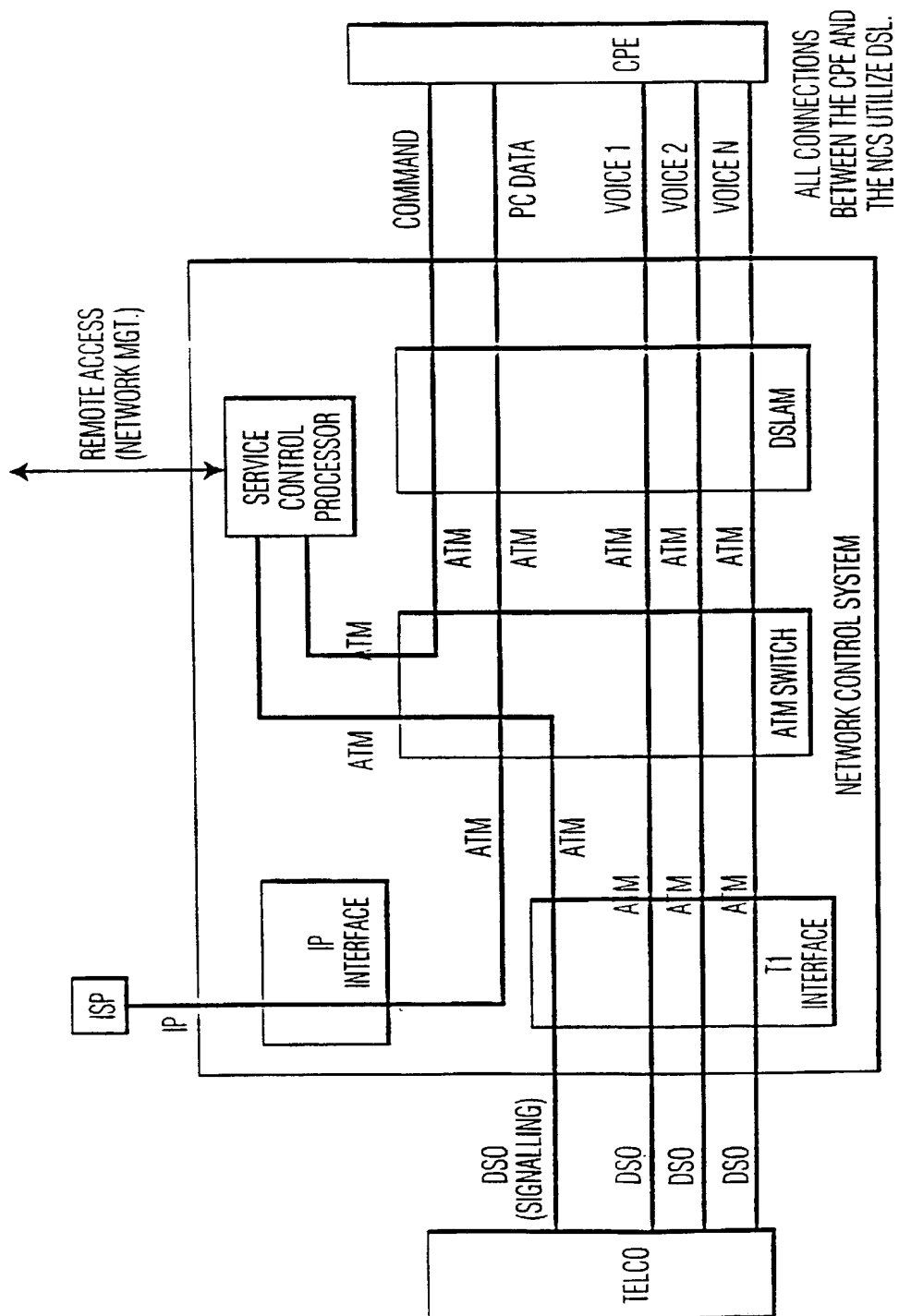


FIG. 15

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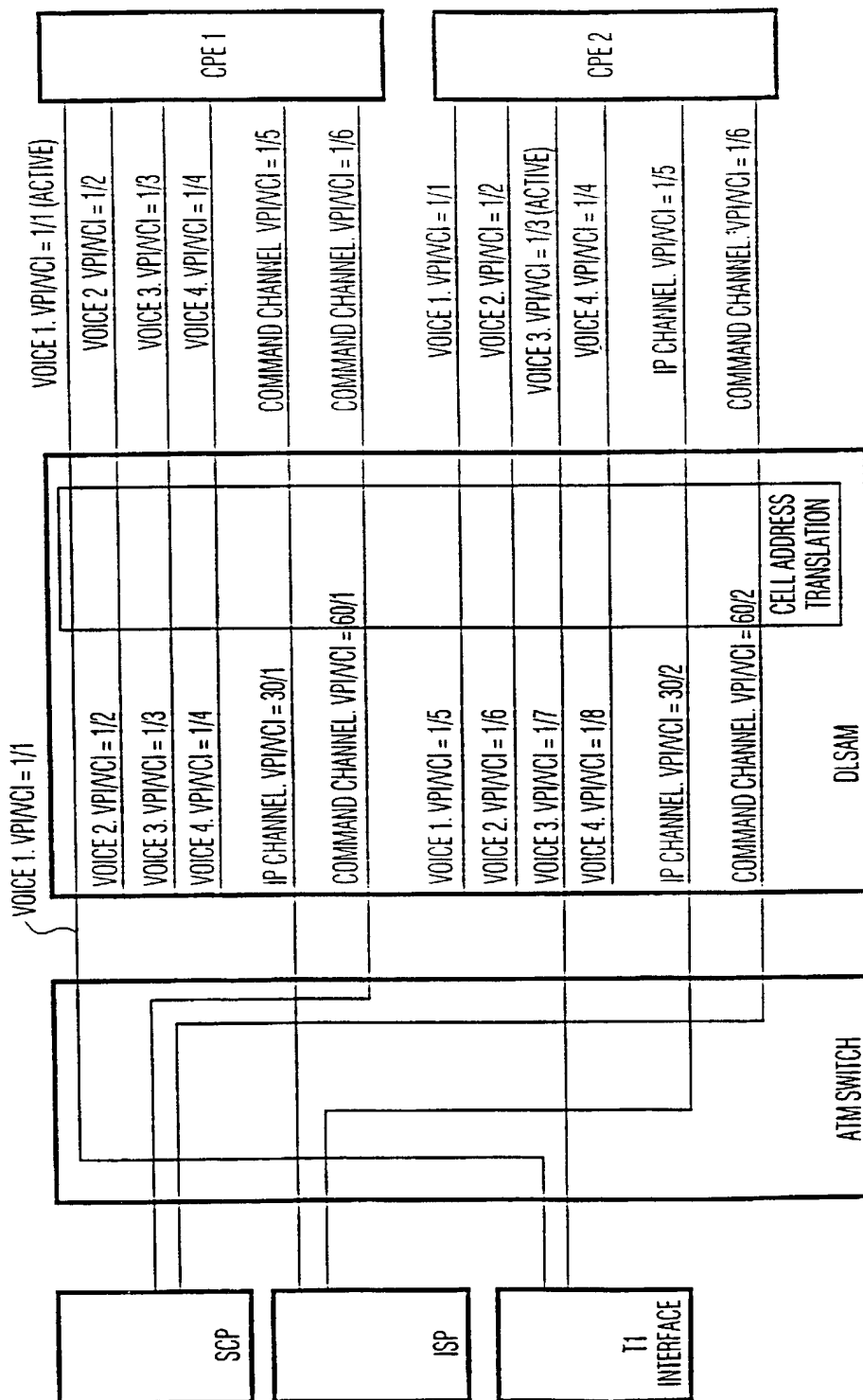


FIG. 16

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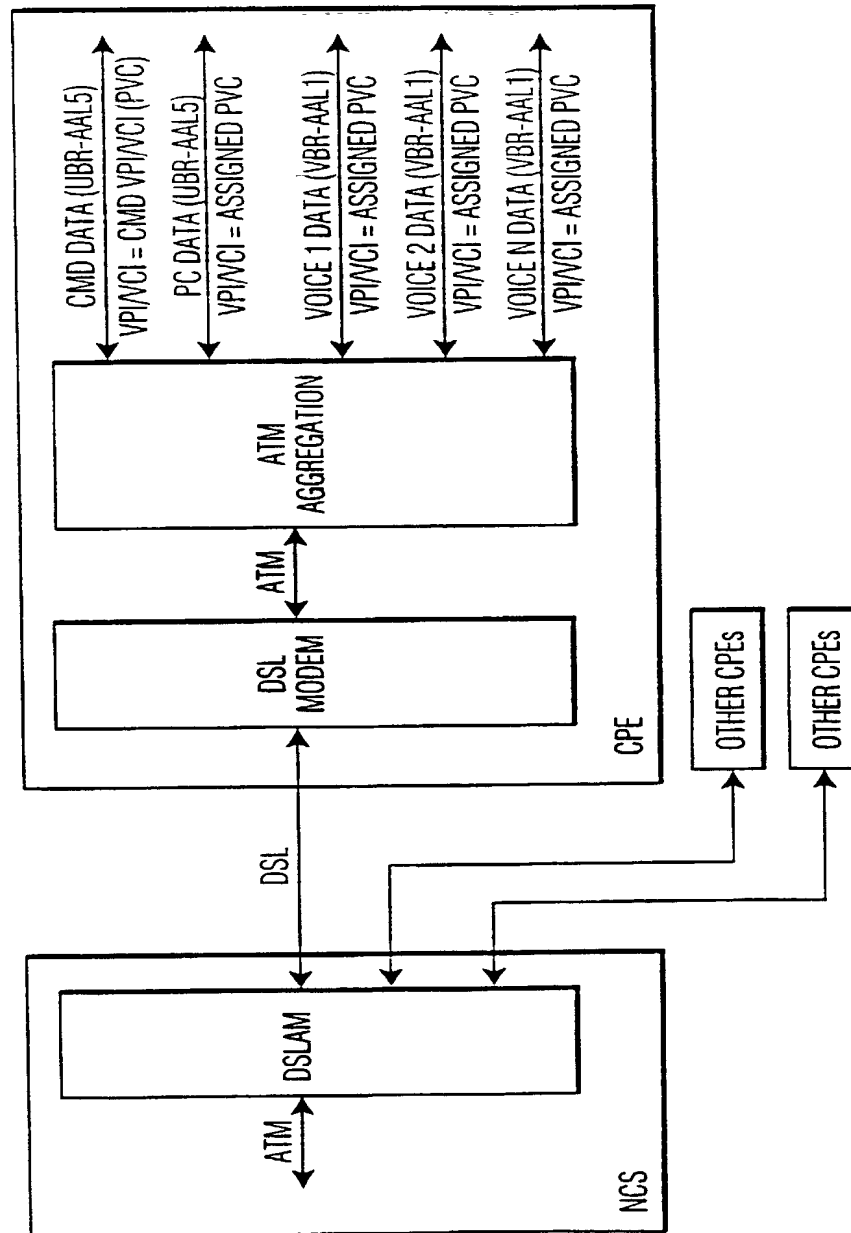


FIG. 17

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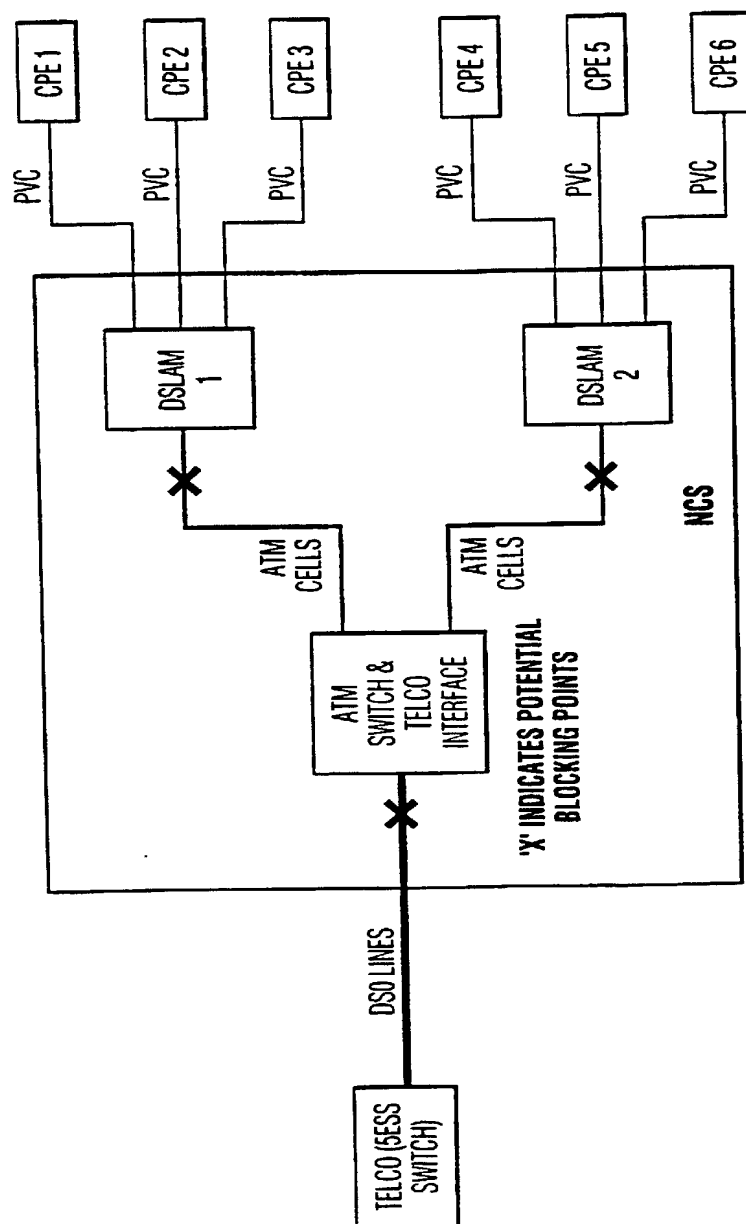


FIG. 18

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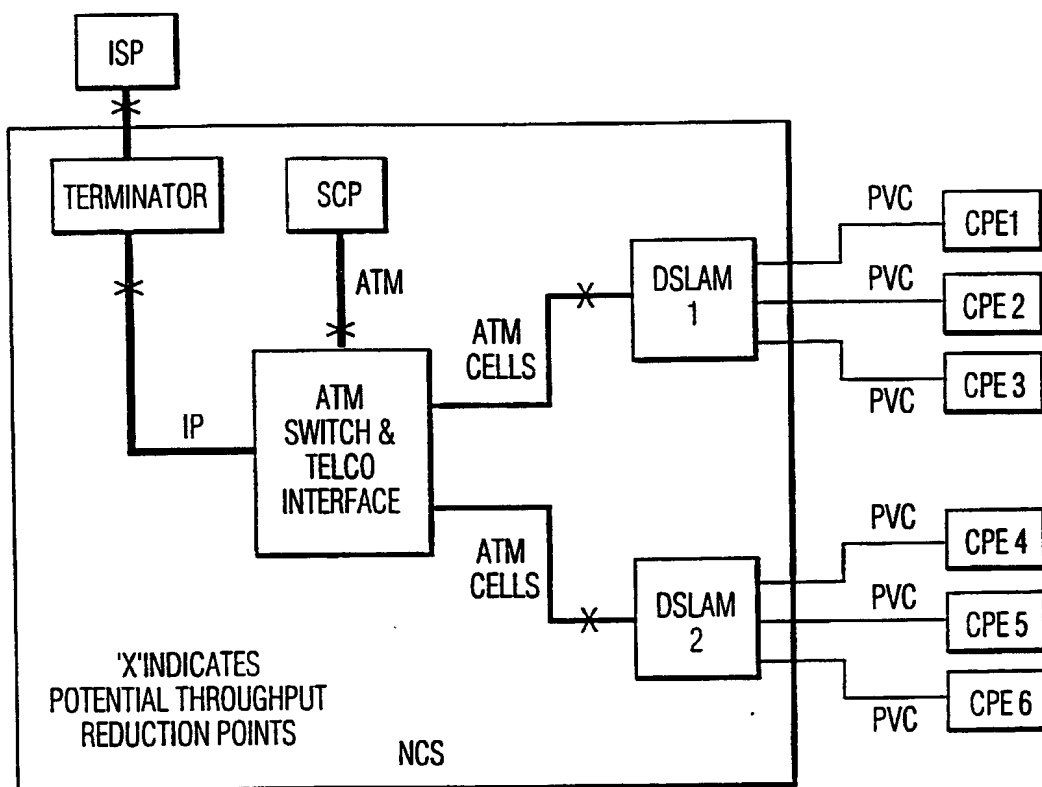


FIG. 19

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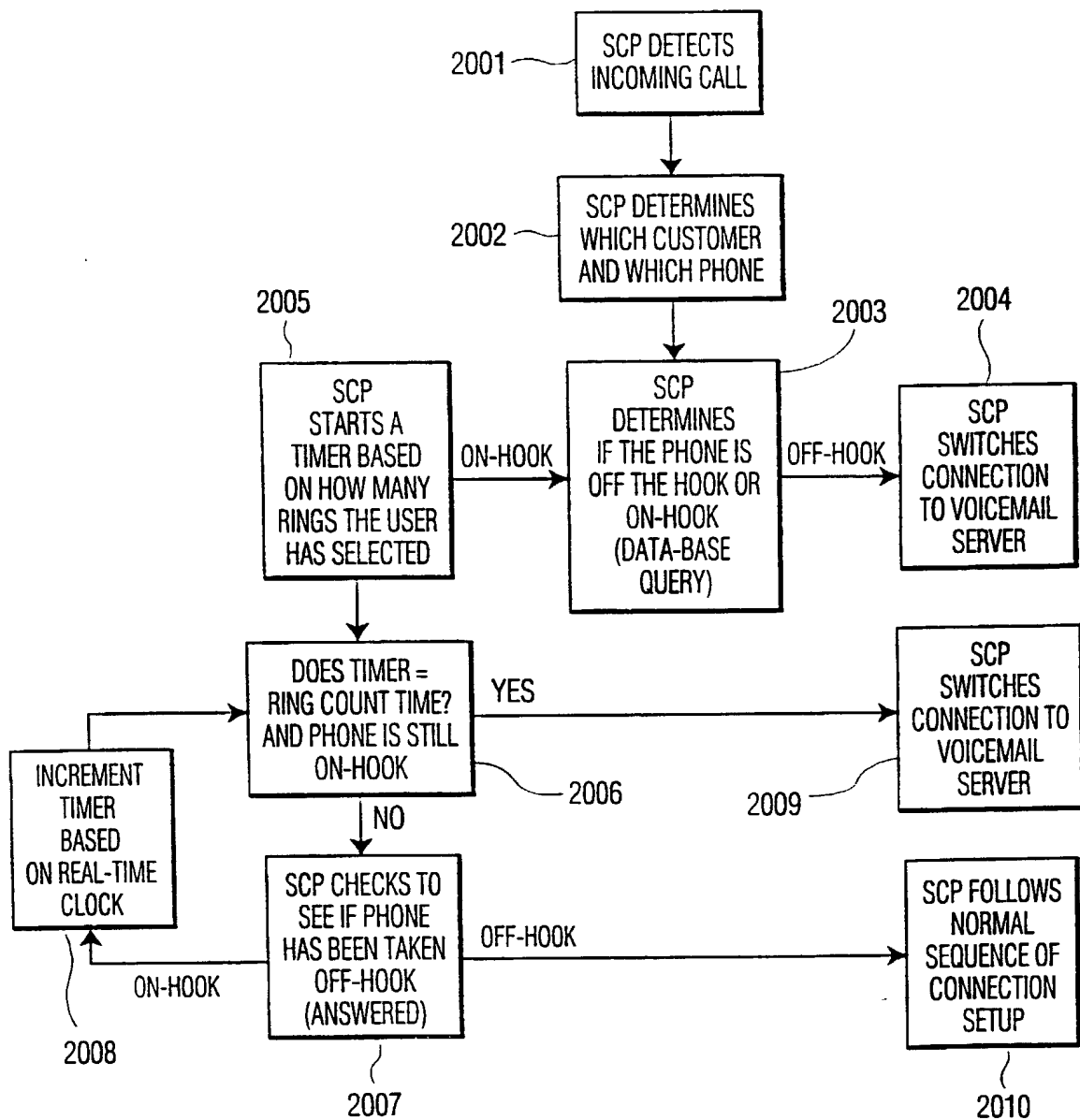


FIG. 20

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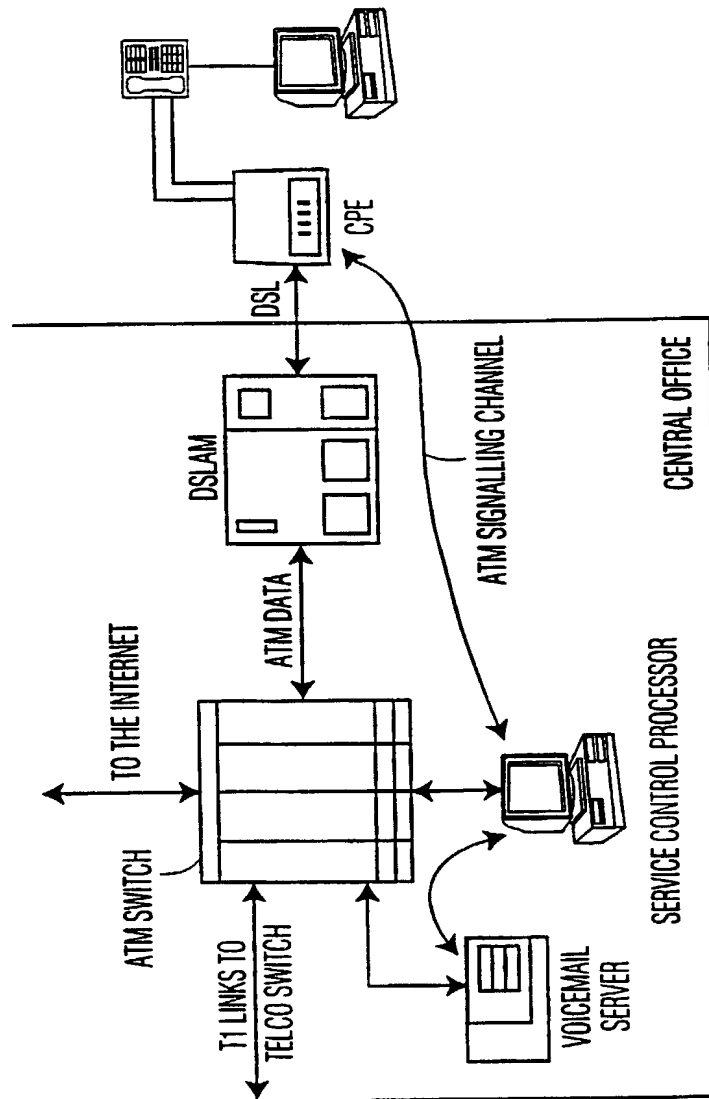


FIG. 21

EXPRESS EV 025 962883 LMS 0212

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	First Named Inventor	John William Richardson etal
	COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
	Application Number	/
	Filing Date	
	Group Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

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the specification of which (Title of the Invention)

☐ is attached hereto

OR

☒ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) **June 26, 2000** as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number **PCT/US00/17475** and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) **11/21/01** (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims as amended specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56, including for continuation-in-part applications, material information which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Country	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
					YES	NO
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.
US 60/157,706	October 5, 1999	

[Page 1 of 2]

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NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR:				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor			
Given Name		Family Name or Surname					
JOHN WILLIAM		RICHARDSON					
Inventor's Signature				Date			
<i>[Signature]</i>				3/11/02			
Residence: City		State		Country		Citizenship	
Hamilton NJ		NJ		US		US	
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NAME OF SECOND INVENTOR:				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor			
Given Name		Family Name or Surname					
KUMAR		RAMASWAMY					
Inventor's Signature				Date			
<i>[Signature]</i>				11th March 2002			
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